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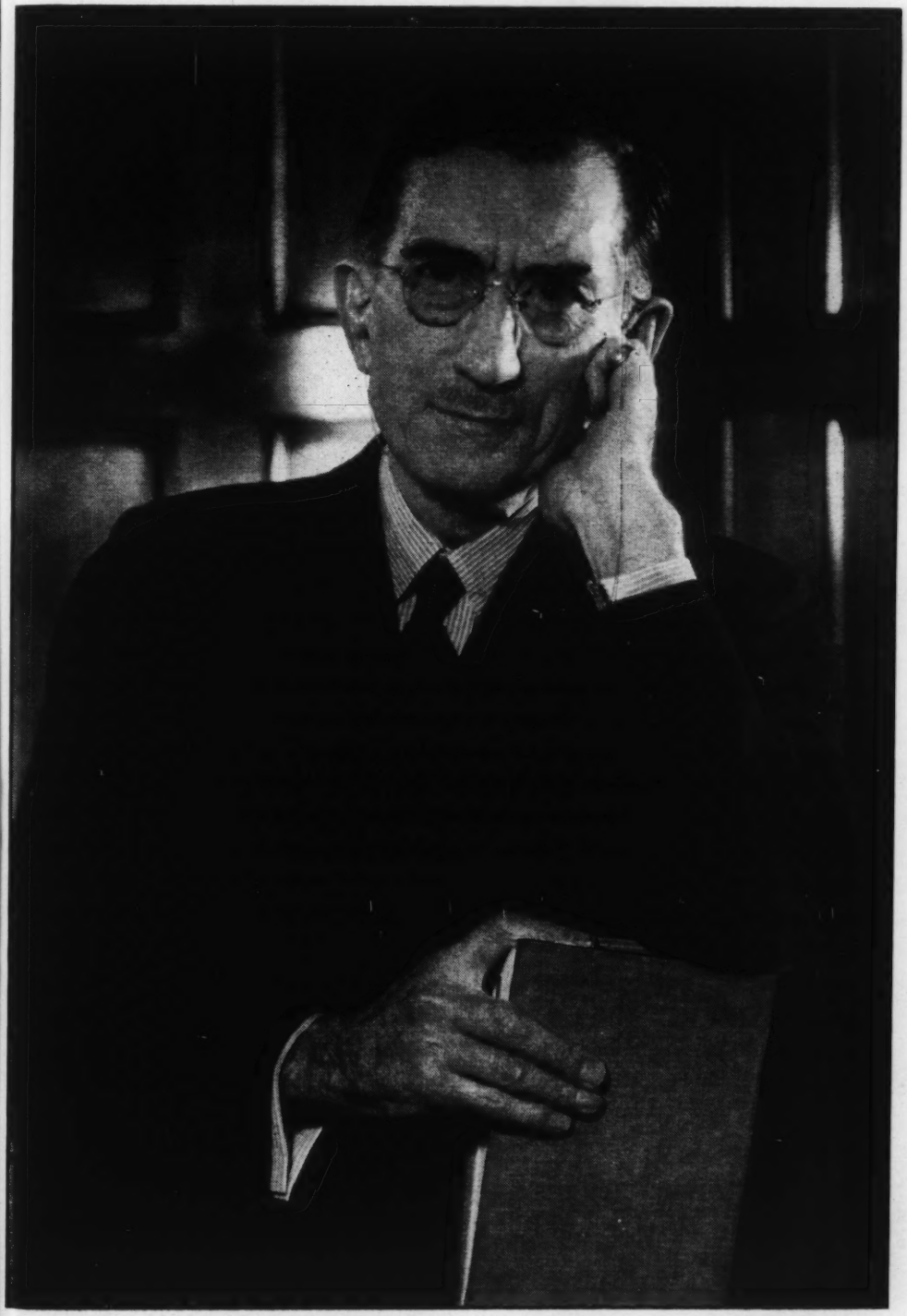

Dr. Lorne Pierce: Romantic puritan in the world of books (Page 24).

The Front Page

FIVE YEARS ago this week—on November 24, 1950, to be precise—22 persons died and 320 were taken to hospital in the city of Poza Rica, Mexico. Seven years and three weeks ago, 20 people died and 6,000 became ill in Donora, Pennsylvania. And just a week short of 15 years ago, more than 60 people died and many hundreds sickened in Belgium's Meuse Valley. In each instance, they were victims of polluted air. The weather and the waste from the chimneys of their industrial communities combined to make a deadly brew, the sort of mixture that has taken an annual toll of life and health in the great sooty cities of Britain and the United States and has undoubtedly started to do the same thing in the growing manufacturing centres of Canada.

In disasters such as those in Poza Rica and Donora, there was immediate evidence of what polluted air could do to the human body. Medical scientists have not yet collected enough data, however, to be able to say precisely what the accumulated effects may be of breathing, year after year, air that is unclean but not laden with enough poison to cause illness within only a few hours. But all agree that there must be some effect. Dr. Clarence Mills, Professor of Experimental Medicine at the University of Cincinnati, even went so far, a few weeks ago, as to say: "Pneumonia, tuberculosis and lung cancer are all markedly more prevalent among

Last Stand of Canadianism?
by Stuart Shaw: Page 7

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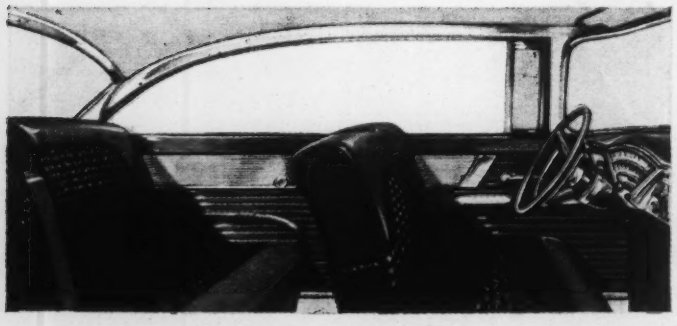

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people living in the most polluted areas of industrial cities. Doubtless a similar situation would be found for sinusitis, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases if reliable statistics were available."

Of the economic cost of air pollution, there can be no doubt. The men in charge of the highly successful campaign to reduce pollution in Pittsburgh have calculated that the cleaner air has resulted in an annual saving of $27 million, or $41 a person. Dr. Morris Katz, chairman of the International Joint Commission's Technical Advisory Board on Air Pollution (Canadian Section), has stated: "In agricultural and forest areas, extensive damage has been caused to growing crops, trees and animals by the liberation of excessive quantities of sulphur dioxide, fluorine compounds, arsenical dust and other effluents. The damage to human health and welfare, although much more difficult to evaluate, is nevertheless real and substantial. In urban areas . . . the economic effects are evident in accelerated corrosion of metals, deterioration of stonework and other building materials, plant and household equipment, soiling and injury to textiles and other fabrics, and excessive laundry bills . . . No estimates are available in Canada of the annual economic loss from smoke and other air pollutants, but estimates for the United States place the national loss at over $1 billion per year."

What's being done about air pollution? In the United States and the United Kingdom, a great deal; in Canada, much less. Scientists, engineers and a few industrialists are giving the matter a lot of attention, but too many governments, particularly at the local level, are trying to pretend that no problem exists and that the filthy air of their communities is nothing more than happy evidence of a bustling economy. Research is being carried on at the Industrial Health Laboratory of the Department of National Health and Welfare, some work has been sponsored by the International Joint Commission, the Canadian Standards Association has appointed a Committee on Air Pollution Control, the annual meeting of the Engineering Institute of Canada next May will have a symposium on air pollution, a committee of the Ontario Legislature is studying the subject, the Ontario Research Foundation has been making an extremely valuable survey in Sarnia, the University of Toronto's School of Hygiene is checking on atmospheric pollution in Toronto, and Hamilton has decided to have a survey made there. And that is about all.

The work of the researchers has only academic value if it is ignored by municipal leaders and administrators, who are the people in the best position to give practical effect to the recommendations of the specialists—and it is at the municipal level, in both legislative action and community leadership, that there has been the greatest delinquency. Federal and provincial governments are by no means blameless, of course. The former can provide more funds for research and give local authorities some measure of control over the operations of railways and steamships; the latter can strengthen the powers of the municipalities and get rid of such antiquated legislation as exists, say, in Ontario, where the Municipal Act puts metal-processing industries and brick and tile manufacturers beyond the authority of smoke-abatement bylaws.

No amount of research or legislation, however, can clean the air of the cities if there is only apathy and ignorance in those cities.

Here we have only nibbled at the subject of air pollution, but we shall continue the discussion in future issues.

Londoners protect themselves against smog; it killed 4,000 in 1952.

The Menace of Mass

A FRIGHTENING message has come out of Chicago. A designer there has devised a method of mass-producing golf clubs. At first glance, this appears to be one of civilization's great steps forward towards a fuller, happier life, almost comparable to the invention of the zipper or exploding breakfast food. Second thoughts, however, will show that it is a grave threat to our way of life. Mass production of golf clubs will mean mass buying, and the purchasers will, in all probability, want to use their new toys. Where will they play? Letting them pour on to existing courses will make neurotics of the country club set, and building public courses will force municipal authorities to leave green oases in their expanding deserts of brick, concrete and asphalt—in either case, a pretty radical and subversive method of upsetting our happy society.

The Vague Pipeline

SINCE the brief announcement that Prime Minister St. Laurent and Premier Frost of Ontario had agreed to use public money to build the most difficult, uneconomic part of the proposed gas pipeline from Alberta to Eastern Canada, there have been no official explanations of the deal—at least, not up to the time this was being written. All that was known was that the portion of the line running across Northern Ontario would be the responsibility of a joint Crown Company and that the cost would be about $100 million, of which Ontario would pay approximately a third.

This is not nearly good enough. The public needs much more information before being committed by a few politicians to such a heavy expense, and both the Federal and Ontario governments must be prepared to present all the facts necessary for full-scale debate before making any binding agreements. They must prove beyond any doubt that the public's money would be spent for the benefit of the producers and consumers of gas and not to make a royal gift to a group of well-heeled promoters.

The whole Trans-Canada Pipeline plan, of course, depends on exports of natural gas to the United States from Manitoba. If the U.S. Federal Power Commission withholds approval, the plan fails. It may be that Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Frost see a chance of the whole line's being built by a Crown Company, but in any event they are being much too reticent about what is essentially the public's business.

College Cut-ups

THE intercollegiate football season just closed saw the usual number of rowdy incidents, with spectators injured and property damaged. Before the start of the next season (if there has to be one),

university authorities should give serious thought to ways of ridding their student bodies of hooligans.

After one particular revolting outbreak at a Queen's-Toronto game in Kingston (liquor bottles and bags of lime were tossed about), President Sidney Smith of the University of Toronto was quoted as saying, "If this sort of thing keeps on, game after game, we might have to suspend the league to protect innocent bystanders and the hoodlums themselves". Cutting football from the list of intercollegiate activities would be no great loss, but it is not the answer to undergraduate hoodlumism. It does not rid the university of the idiots who cause the trouble.

The question the university authorities must ask themselves is this: with the country desperately in need of informed, disciplined minds, and with the facilities for higher education grievously strained by the demands of a growing population, can we afford to have the time of our instructors and space in our classrooms taken up by persons who are obviously immature, mentally and emotionally? If the universities are to produce the men and women who are so badly needed in the sciences and humanities, they simply cannot waste any effort on students who are adult in age but juvenile in every other respect.

It is up to the universities, then, to rid themselves of the stumblebums. Cancelling football games would be merely an expedient to stop the rowdies from performing in such a public place. More to the point would be measures to identify and expel the offenders.

War of the Wheels

THE CASE of John Orviss, fined in Toronto for parking on his own front lawn, calls attention once more to the curious state of anarchy that has developed in parking regulations. Crowded for space and beset by regulations the car owner has to make his own rules, defying or evading the by-laws as best he can.

The pattern of all our larger cities was established and firmly rooted in cement when the population still went about on foot. To a considerable extent, that same rigid pattern still holds, with the motorist making use of whatever expedient he can to get round it—defiantly parking in front of hydrants and in forbidden areas, or prowling the streets endlessly looking for a spot to pop into, like someone engaged in a desperate game of Musical Chairs four blocks long.

Eventually, no doubt, the Nineteenth century city will have to be pried apart, brick by brick, and block by block, to accommodate a public dedicated to going on wheels. Meanwhile, everyone is working at the parking problem as busily and unproductively as possible — the traffic commissioners passing bylaws to circumvent the motorist and the motorist using all his ingenuity to by-pass the bylaws.

Rat Race

WITH commendable zeal, Attorney-General Kelso Roberts has been carrying on a campaign against drivers who make a dangerous adventure of travel on Ontario's highways. But he is in the position of a man trying to bail out a spring creek.

Provincial police have been cracking down on motorists along selected stretches of highway, but they are far too few to do an effective, province-wide job. Magistrates have been told to be stern in their handling of offenders, but they have such freedom of decision under the traffic laws that what one magistrate considers adequate punishment may be excessively

Attorney-General Kelso Roberts

harsh to another. The most serious obstacle to the success of the safety campaign, however, is the Government's own attitude towards the issuing of driving licences.

About the only practical requirement for obtaining a licence is that there be some life in the body—enough to totter to a wicket and pay the fee. You may be ready for a straight-jacket or know so little English that "Stop" is just gibberish to you, but you can get a permit to take charge of a two-ton projectile on the public streets. Thus, while the undermanned police and harried magistrates are busily taking licences away from drivers who are not fit to hold them, other public servants are even more busily handing them out.

Season's Greetings

SINCE Christmas is largely a family festival, it makes little difference if Christmas Day happens to fall on Sunday. New Year's is a different matter, an occasion when people feel called on to celebrate in public, with all the seasonal accompaniments of dancing, drinking, funny hats, noisemakers, and special police precautions. Traditionally, the rejoicing is supposed to go on well into New Year's Day. It will hardly be possible this year, however—not with the Lord's Day Alliance about, declaring, crisp and even, that all celebration must stop at twelve p.m. December 31. It is hard to see how the two points of view can be reconciled. But we extend to both groups our Season's Greetings—to the celebrants, a little more peace on earth, and to the Lord's Day Alliance, a reasonable good will towards men.

Geneva Hangover

THE EVIDENT failure of the Foreign Ministers in Geneva this month to make progress on any of the items on their agenda has naturally created a new sense of despondency in the West—all the more marked for the high hopes inspired by the earlier "summit" meeting. At the same time, a tense situation arose in the Middle East as an immediate consequence of Communist sale of arms to Egypt, throwing the continuing disagreement of the Big Four into more sombre relief. Is the so-called Geneva Spirit already dead?

There was, in fact, an atmosphere of unreality throughout the Foreign Ministers' conference. No one could seriously expect the Russians to agree to the proposals for the reunification of Germany advanced by the Western powers. Any plan which provides for the inclusion of West Germany in NATO has no chance of acceptance unless it offers some very concrete concession in return. To suppose that such a concession is represented by a general guarantee to the Russians against the threat of future German aggression is ridiculous. Why should the Russians fear such an aggression when the balance of conventional force is so greatly in their favor and is likely to remain that way? The offer to allow the Russians to survey U.S. bases (in the United States) would be a substantial quid pro quo for the limitations on the freedom of action which the Russians would be required to accept only if the Kremlin were really frightened of a surprise attack by the Americans and their allies. The Geneva Spirit has helped to remove such a fear.

The West, in fact, has been trying to bargain on the assumption that the Russians are ready to negotiate from fear or weakness, whereas there is nothing to show that the relaxation of tension since the earlier meeting has not increased their sense of strength.

The Geneva conference may have lessened the risk of an all-out war's being suddenly launched, but this only increases the possibilities of local conflicts.

The Polluted Air of a Great City

THESE are two photographs of Toronto's University Avenue, looking south. The one above was taken on August 24 of this year, the one below on June 6, by researchers from the University of Toronto's School of Hygiene, who were making a survey of atmospheric pollution. There were days when the smog was worse than on June 6. (See The Front Page.)

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Oil and wheat: The pipelines have tied the agricultural West to the industrial East as the railways have never done.

The West: Last Stand of Canadianism?

by Stuart Shaw

THE CELEBRATION this year of the fiftieth "birthday" of Alberta and Saskatchewan has attracted unusual attention to these provinces. It is perhaps an appropriate time for a glance backwards and forwards, at the part they have played, are playing, and may hereafter play in the life of Canada as a whole.

The history of the two provinces, as regards their relations with the rest of Canada, falls into three parts. In the first, which extended from 1896 to 1918 (antedating their actual formation as provinces) they served as a powerful stimulus to the whole dominion. In the second, from 1918 to 1939, they were in a chronic state of maladjustment and rebellion. In the third, which began with the Second World War and is still in progress, the process of integrating them into the Canadian structure really got underway.

In 1896, when the serious settlement of the Northwest Territories really began, Canada was a stagnant and divided country, weakened by a prolonged depression, and by a steady flow of emigration to the United States.

All this changed abruptly after 1896, as Canada headed into the greatest period of prosperity and expansion she had known. Many factors contributed to this, but the most important was undoubtedly the settlement of the far western prairies. The lure of free land, the demands of Western Europe for food, the possibilities of modern transportation, and the perfection of quick-ripening wheat for a northern climate, all combined to produce, in an incredibly short time, a great agricultural community on the empty plains. An inrush of immigrants increased the nation's population by 35 per cent between 1901 and 1911 alone. Almost every phase of Canadian trade and industry received a tremendous stimulus. Less tangibly, the common enterprise of developing the west submerged much of the friction between the older provinces and helped create a stronger national spirit.

The boom passed, but, besides two new provinces, it left two permanent marks on Canada. It changed the racial pattern of the population. Before 1896, it had been overwhelmingly British and French. Now it received a massive influx from almost every corner of continental Europe, and became, like the United States before it, a melting-pot of many nations. The consequences of this are still not fully apparent. Canada also acquired a new major industry, the growing and export of hard spring wheat, to which its railways and harbors, and much of its business and financial life, had become geared.

The second phase of Alberta and Saskatchewan's relations with the rest of Canada began towards the end of the First World War. It then became apparent that the new community, which had sprung into existence so swiftly, did not fit snugly into the Canadian structure. The rest of Canada was an increasingly industrialized country, approaching self-sufficiency in some respects, and in others dependent on export industries such as pulp and paper, whose principal markets were in the United States. The whole economy of the western prairies, on the other hand, revolved around the production of agricultural products, especially wheat, for the overseas market. Had the two provinces formed an independent state, they would doubtless have adopted a policy of free trade, and given first priority to the welfare of agriculture, like pre-Peron Argentina. Yoked unequally to radically different communities beyond the Great Lakes and the Rockies, they found themselves outweighed and outvoted and their interests regularly sacrificed to those of the other sections. Tariffs designed to protect eastern manufacturers increased the cost of everything the farmer had to buy, and endangered his overseas markets. The railways gave central Canada and British Columbia preferential rates and made their profit by charging Alberta and Saskatchewan, along with Manitoba, everything the traffic would bear. The grain trade, banking and merchandising all seemed equally weighted against the west. As a result, the prairies gradually assumed the attitude of an exploited, resentful and rebellious colony.

Politically, this mood expressed itself in the formation of a series of third parties based on the conviction that both the Liberals and the Conservatives were the tools of eastern financial interests. There were, in succession: the Progressives, who expressed farm grievances, and for a time held the balance of power in the federal Parliament; the CCF, a mildly socialist farm-labor alliance, which captured Saskatchewan; and Social Credit, an irrational, Utopian cult, which took possession of Alberta in the depths of the depression.

What was perhaps most significant about this latter group was its extreme sectionalism, doubtless reflecting the fact that it arose at a time when national feeling and confidence in the future of Canada were at their nadir. While the Aberhart government openly advocated secession, its program called for the virtual isolation of Alberta, with its own banking system and its own currency, and for the abrogation of rights such as freedom of the press and access to the courts, which had been con-

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sidered an essential part of Canadian citizenship. These projects were fortunately squelched in time, but the fact that they were seriously proposed showed how gravely Alberta at least had become alienated from the rest of Canada.

This alienation extended to other fields than politics. On the economic level it showed itself in the formation of great producers' co-operatives such as the Wheat Pools, designed particularly to by-pass eastern business interests, and, less successfully, in the "Buy Alberta-Made Goods" campaigns.

Sectional feeling probably played a part in the swing to radicalism in the labor movement after the First World War, when the revolutionary Industrial Workers of the World established itself for a time in Western Canada. Sectionalism may even have contributed to the inroads made upon the great national churches by local evangelical sects.

Change came again with the Second World War. The prosperity and activity it brought eased the prevailing economic discontent. More important, the common effort revived national feeling and blurred the bitterness of the preceding period. This tendency was confirmed after the war, when oil was discovered in major quantity at Leduc in 1947.

In Alberta, and at a somewhat slower pace in Saskatchewan, oil and natural gas produced a revolution as striking as that wrought by wheat almost half a century earlier. But there was a basic difference. The new staples did not stand alone like wheat. They provided the fuel or the raw material, or both, for a whole series of secondary industries—petro-chemicals, synthetic fibres, asphalt products, salt and derivatives, metal smelters, and—the latest development—pulp and paper. By 1955, Alberta had become an industrial province, and Saskatchewan was on the way. What was equally important, the new industries were not dependent on overseas markets; they found their markets, for the most part, in Canada.

This has tended to blur the old division between the industrial east and the agricultural west. The pipelines have shown a greater capacity to tie the whole country together in mutual dependence than the railways could do. Alberta and Saskatchewan are becoming more and more an integral part of Canada, rather than a couple of resentful colonies. This development, with the prevailing prosperity, has eliminated most of the old radicalism and sectional bitterness.

It would be rash to prophesy what the next fifty years will hold. Some parts of the economic future, however, already seem fairly clear. The march of industrialism is almost certain to continue. The two provinces contain many of the raw materials required for industry — timber, salt, potash, together with access to a variety of minerals in adjoining sections of the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. Above all, they have an extraordinary range of sources of energy—coal, oil and gas, waterpower, and now uranium. Agriculture will doubtless continue to flourish, but will probably take—indeed is already taking — a far more diversified form than in the past.

In cultural matters, prediction is far more hazardous. In their first half century, neither Alberta nor Saskatchewan has contributed much to Canadian art and literature, though they have produced important scientific work. Today, however, there are hopeful stirrings — the steady growth of the two provincial universities, the development of the remarkable Banff School of Fine Arts, the active and well-supported museums, musical societies and dramatic groups in the larger centres. With its mixture of many races and cultures, and its dramatic and often tragic ups and downs, the whole prairie region provides a mine of material for the perceptive and imaginative novelist or playwright. In their next half-century, Alberta and Saskatchewan may have an artistic and intellectual contribution, as well as an economic one, to make to Canadian life.

There is another point, finally, which may be of decisive importance to Canada's future. A recurring theme in Canadian history is the struggle to maintain our independence against the United States. In the next few decades this struggle is likely to grow particularly acute, as the two countries become more interdependent in commerce and defence, and as American economic and cultural pressure increases. As it happens, Alberta and Saskatchewan have felt this pressure less than perhaps any of the other provinces. Their trade is mainly with Europe or with other parts of Canada rather than directly with the United States. The tourist traffic is not on the same scale as in other provinces; American travellers are rare in Saskatchewan, while in Alberta they congregate in the mountain resorts, away from the centres of population. Conversely, distance and geography make casual jaunts by Canadians across the border far less frequent than in Ontario or British Columbia. American movies and magazines, of course, are omnipresent, but for various geographic and technical reasons it is hard to tune in U.S. radio and television stations. These are fragile defences, perhaps, but they have combined —so far—to make the American impact lighter than in the other English-speaking provinces.

It used to be said that the last shot in defence of the British connection would be fired by a French-Canadian. Is it too fanciful to imagine that the last stand of a distinctive Canadianism may be on the prairies?

by Kenneth G. Gray

Sexual Deviation: Problem and Treatment

SEXUAL DEVIATION is the term used by psychiatrists to describe abnormal sexual conduct, that is to say, an act performed for sexual gratification other than sexual intercourse with an adult of the opposite sex. A sexual deviate is a person who engages in such conduct.

The term sexual deviation is used in preference to sexual perversion because of the legal, moral or social condemnation implied in the word perversion. The role of a psychiatrist is to understand and treat patients, not to judge them.

This amoral attitude may give rise to misunderstanding. For example, psychiatrists may be accused of advocating that courts and prisons be replaced by psychiatric clinics.

No Canadian psychiatrist is likely to recommend any weakening of the administration of justice in dealing with sex offenders. The community is bound to rely upon the police, prosecutor, judiciary and penal institutions to protect women and children from the harmful acts of certain sexual deviates. Psychiatrists can participate in the judicial process, but there is no suggestion that they can replace it.

Before discussing the nature of the psychiatric participation, it is necessary to say something about the principal types of sexual deviation.

Homosexuality: This is a sexual attraction of one man for another or one woman for another. In some cases, a homosexual person has no sexual interest in members of the opposite sex and is impotent with them. In other cases, the person may be bisexual, that is to say, he derives sexual pleasure from contacts with members of both sexes. The condition may be temporary or permanent.

Exhibitionism: This is a condition found only in men. Some men get sexual pleasure out of exhibiting the sexual organs publicly to women. The exhibiting is pleasurable in itself and is not a prelude to other sexual overtures or attack. The exhibitionist may arouse disgust or fear but he is not dangerous.

Fetishism: Like exhibitionism, this condition is found only in men. One form of fetishism is a sexual interest in women's clothing. A fetishist usually shows a preference for some particular article of clothing, for example, a woman's shoe.

Transvestitism: A transvestite prefers to dress in female rather than male clothing. He may be charged with an offence because he steals the clothing or in situations where he poses as a woman.

Dr. Gray is Associate Professor of Psychiatry and Special Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence, University of Toronto.

Voyeurism: A voyeur is sometimes referred to colloquially as a "peeping Tom". A voyeur derives pleasure from spying on women.

Sadism: A sadist is a man who derives sexual gratification from inflicting pain and suffering on some other person, usually a woman. The acts of cruelty may be mental or physicial. The sadistic acts may serve to arouse or intensify sexual excitement as a prelude to sexual intercourse. On the other hand, some sadists get complete sexual satisfaction out of the sadistic acts themselves.

Sadism is sometimes confused with sex murders in which the murder is committed in panic or to escape detection.

Sadism is one of the two most socially dangerous deviations, the other being pedophilia.

Pedophilia: In this condition, a man is sexually attracted to young boys or girls. Most pedophiliacs are middle-aged or older. Frequently they are impotent, sometimes alcoholic.

Careful and wise handling by parents can minimize the shock of this premature sexual experience for a child so that no permanent damage will ensue. Fortunately, there is no reason to expect that a child is likely to become a sexual deviate in adult life because of such an experience.

These are some of the types of sexual deviation that psychiatrists see in practice. In addition, there are instances of antisocial conduct which, on the surface, are not sexually motivated but on investigation prove to be types of sexual deviation. When a fetishist steals a woman's shoe, he may be charged with theft. He is not charged with a sexual offence but the underlying reason for the crime is erotic satisfaction.

When a psychiatrist is asked to examine a sexual deviate, he will classify the abnormal sexual conduct in accordance with the foregoing or some similar classification. The next step is to ascertain why the person engages in the abnormal conduct. He will try to determine the cause of the sexual deviation. This means utilizing every available diagnostic tool, including psychiatric examination, psychological testing, physical and laboratory examination and where required, such procedures as x-ray films, electroencephalograms (electrical recordings of the brain) and many others.

A small proportion of the cases are found to be suffering from a disorder of the mind of a kind which necessitates treatment in a mental hospital. In other words, a small percentage of sexual deviates are found to be mentally ill, mentally defective or epileptic to such a degree that confinement in a mental hospital is needed.

The great majority of cases are not in this category. They do not show any signs of obvious mental disorder. They are of normal intelligence and are accountable for their conduct.

For this reason such terms as "sex maniac" appear ridiculous to any one with experience with sexual deviates. They are not madmen or raving. There is nothing about their appearance or conduct (except their sexual conduct) to distinguish them from other people in the community.

As a rule there is no physical or organic basis for the sexual deviation. In most cases, the cause of the sexual deviation is a deep-seated and obscure psychoneurosis, the origin of which may commence in early childhood or adolescence.

The question is often asked, what treatment is used for sexual deviates? From what has been said it is apparent that surgery, drugs, hormones or other forms of physical treatment are rarely the answer. The cases that belong in mental hospitals will benefit from the improved forms of

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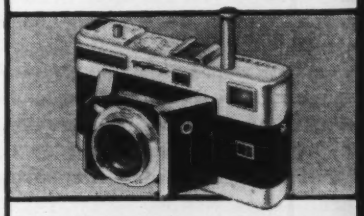

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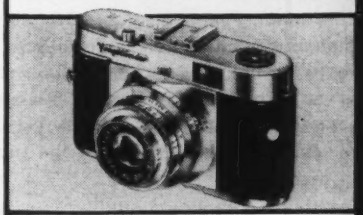

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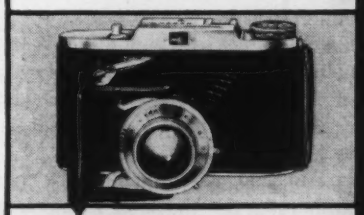

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treatment now available—but they are a small proportion of the total. In most cases, the treatment is psychological, involving a long, painstaking effort.

Whether treatment should be given in a jail, hospital or clinic depends upon the kind of person to be treated. It should be noted, too, that some cases are not good subjects for treatment: some sexual deviates are unlikely to benefit from any known method of treatment. In the case of a sexual deviate who is not mentally ill or defective and is a menace to others, treatment (if any) should be carried out in a jail and the deviate should be imprisoned as long as he is a menace. If he is mentally ill or mentally defective, he should be treated in a mental hospital. If he is not mentally ill or defective and not dangerous, he should be treated in a clinic in the community.

In order to ensure a wise sentence for a person convicted of a sexual offence, it appears obvious that psychiatric facilities should be available so that courts may obtain the requisite information. Facilities for treatment should be provided in jails, mental hospitals and community clinics.

A few popular misconceptions are worth mentioning.

One of these misconceptions is the idea that psychiatrists can pick out sexual deviates in the general population or predict that an individual is likely to commit a sex crime. Community plans for dealing with sex offenders should recognize that the first chance to do anything about a sex offender is when he is convicted of his first offence.

Another popular fallacy is the idea that a man who engages in one form of sexual deviation is likely to progress to a more serious form. Thus, some people believe that an exhibitionist is likely to attack women or children. The fact is that sexual deviates usually adhere to the type of deviation they have found most satisfying.

It should be recognized that sex offenders make up a rather small proportion of criminal offenders. Statistics also show that sex criminals repeat their crimes less frequently than other criminals.

Plans for dealing with sex offenders should be founded on these principles:

1. Continuation of traditional facilities for the administration of justice, utilizing psychiatric facilities when necessary;
2. Indeterminate sentence to penal institutions for dangerous sex criminals who are not mentally ill or defective with treatment of those who can benefit by it;
3. Treatment in mental hospitals for mentally ill or mentally defective sex criminals;
4. Utilization of probation and suspended sentence in the case of sex criminals who do not require imprisonment or treatment in mental hospital and who would benefit from treatment in a community psychiatric clinic.

The Sound of a Voice That Is Still

by Robertson Davies

POPULAR MUSIC is one of the many keys with which we can unlock the secrets of the past; not all the secrets, of course, for in this kind of detective work there is no master-key. But if we know how to listen, the music—and especially the songs—of an earlier day will take us right to the heart of that era, and recreate for us its emotional and moral climate. The secret of this sort of listening is to do it with an open mind; the listener must make himself as receptive as possible, and keep his critical faculty in abeyance. He must not think, "So *this* is the sort of thing they liked"; he must let the music speak to him as intimately as it pleases. Anyone who has a gift for putting his modernity to sleep will be pleased with the journeys into the past which it makes possible. But if you want to play this game guides are helpful, and today we have two unusually valuable guides to consider.

The first is *Victorian Song, or From Dive To Drawing Room* by Maurice B. Willson Disher. Is there anyone who knows so much about popular entertainment as Mr. Disher? He has written about fairs, and circuses, and music halls, and melodrama with the uttermost enthusiasm since 1911, and everybody who knows the value of seemingly ephemeral things in establishing the tone of history is in his debt. He has written about the Victorians in the theatre and on the spree; now he has given us a splendid guide to what they enjoyed in the drawing room and the tap-room. He has told us who wrote the songs of a nation during one of its greatest periods, and he has given us a sense of the emotional quality of those songs which, in a book containing no music, is quite remarkable.

Ours is not an age of song. The drawing-room vocalist has all but disappeared, supplanted by the favorites of radio and television. But during the last century most people sang in some fashion, and a surprising number, as the phrase then went, "fancied themselves" as singers. Thousands of upright pianos were sold every year, and hundreds of thousands of copies of ballads of all sorts were engraved and sold, often with splendidly attractive outside covers, and the recommendation that the song was "rendered with great success by Signor Foli"—or whoever it might be. There were legions of very good singers with local reputations; lovers of *Ulysses* will recall that Molly Bloom was one of the last of the breed. When people visited their friends in the evening, black rolls or portfolios of music were left with their coats, to be fetched at the first hint from the hostess . . . "Well, as it happens, I *have* brought one or two things" . . . and the roaring, or bleating, or mooing, or twittering (according to whether the guest was bass, tenor, contralto or soprano) began. Sometimes it must have been agony but very often, we may be sure, it was excellent entertainment.

What did they sing about? Mr. Disher gives the answer in detail. He classes the songs under such headings as Lampoons, Weather Reports, Drinking (and Eating), Hunting, Old Chairs, Clocks, Bells and Oaks, Birds and Flowers, Dirges, Grief, Swagger Songs, Travellers and Hermits, Nostalgia, and Morals and Maniacs; as well there were Negro Songs, Comic Songs, Loving and Jilting, and Bawdry. Mr. Disher does not touch on Bawdry, because he is too honest an historian to bowdlerize, but most of us know the song about the pitifully afflicted Sam Hall, and can build up our notion of Victorian bawdry from that. From the repertoire of a saucy forbear I can recall one Victorian bawdy song not mentioned by Mr. Disher, of which the first verse alone is permissible in these chaste pages:

I met her on the steamer,
As we started for Cremorne;
A crinoline and a pork-pie hat
Her figure did adorn:
I asked her if she'd go with me,
She said, 'Yes, if I'd let her';
'Twas just as good as going home
—Yes, as good, and a good deal better!

But the bulk of Victorian song was of a highly moral nature.

What killed the widespread popularity of song? Up to 1900 most people had at least one song with which they could oblige when entertainment was wanted; by 1910 this was no longer the case, and the war of 1914-18 may perhaps have been the world's last singing war. In 1877 the first phonograph emerged from the womb of Time, and an unpromising infant it was. Thomas Alva Edison made the first recording machine that worked, but the theory of recording sound had been evolved by a French inventor, Charles Cros, a few months before. Edison dom-

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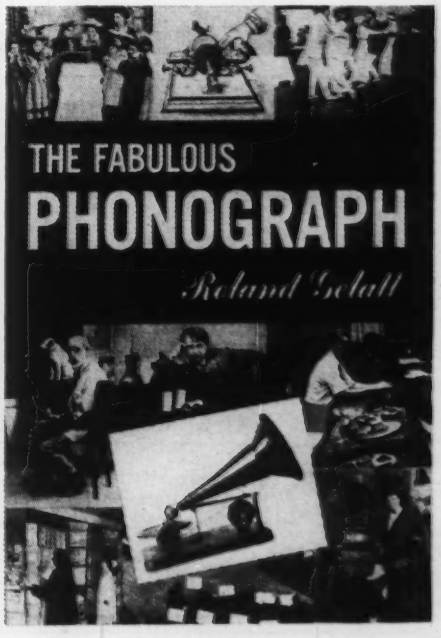

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inated the phonograph world for many years, but by 1929 his sun had set; great as an inventor, Edison had only the crudest aesthetic sense and he could not believe that anyone seriously cared about anything which was outside his own understanding. He looked upon the phonograph as a machine, a wonder-box, rather than as a means of conveying music to discriminating people. He liked what he called "heart songs" and had no patience with "the opera type"; instrumental music lay quite outside his range. He was, after all, very deaf and music cannot have meant much to him.

The tale is told fully, but with economy, in *The Fabulous Phonograph* by Roland Gelatt. This is a serious, well documented history of great interest, in which we find occasional plums of oddity. The phonograph, for instance, was invented in time to record the soprano voice of Alessandro Moreschi, last of the *castrati* of the Sistine Chapel, in 1902. We learn that in 1893 the Columbia company produced records on which music was interspersed with what would now be called "commercials". It is interesting that in 1902 Emilio de Gogorza, later immensely popular under his own name, was recording Italian songs as Carlos Francisco, English songs as Herbert Goddard, and French songs as M. Fernand—disguises which Mr. Gelatt calls *noms de disque*. This book is a mine of delightful information for anyone who is, like me, a child of the phonograph age.

Before the coming of radio many children who liked music absorbed it in monstrous doses from the phonograph. What though the records played only two and a half, or perhaps four minutes at a time; that is long enough for a child. When confined to the house for six weeks with whooping-cough, I played every record in the family collection at least once every day. "The Wedding of the Winds", "Alexander's Ragtime Band", "Cohen On The Telephone", Harry Lauder, Alma Gluck singing "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny", Caruso singing "M'Appari", and the Overture to "William Tell", portentous and symphonic on four sides — all was grist to my mill. In the "Calm" section of "William Tell", I discovered later in life, there is a brilliant flute obbligato to the tune; it was utterly inaudible on records of the old dispensation. I suppose that there were thousands who, like myself, became thoroughly soaked in music, good and bad, by means of the phonograph—which my Grandmother never referred to as other than "the talking machine". But the phonograph did not encourage the listener to make music himself.

It can never be finally determined whether this is a good or a bad thing. It seems clear that we now have better music, available to more people, than at any time in history. The standard of performance on all instruments is much higher than it used to be, though hasty training and vulgar conceptions of tone have given us a host of ineffective and sometimes downright offensive singers. But the musical amateur is rarer than he was, and musical evenings of the old, simple-minded sort are seldom encountered. Does anybody care? Does anybody really want to hear Father sing "Hybrias the Cretan" when he can hear Axel Schiotz sing "Die schöne Müllerin" on the hi-fi? Do we want to hear the neighbor's girl squeal on the violin when we can hear the Philharmonic on the radio? Our choice may be harmful to the psychological development of Father and the neighbor's girl, but there can be no question that it is better for our musical sensibilities. Mr. Disher and Mr. Gelatt have, between them, set down the history of a great aesthetic revolution. As in all revolutions, some heads have had to roll for, we earnestly hope, the general good. The voice of the amateur singer has been stilled in order that better music may be heard. But it would ill become us to be ungrateful to the musical past.

Victorian Song, or From Dive To Drawing Room, by Maurice B. Willson Disher —pp. 251 & index, many excellent illustrations—*Dent—to be published in Canada on Dec.* 9 — **$4.25.**

The Fabulous Phonograph, by Roland Gelatt—pp. 310, index & many photographs—*Longmans Green—$6.00.*

Leader of Canada

by T. J. Allen

John A. Macdonald, The Old Chieftain, by Donald Creighton—pp. 630 indexed and illustrated—*Macmillan—$5.75.*

"IT MAY be a century before the final biography of Macdonald can be written," said Sir George Parkin, prefacing his own

Donald Creighton

short and excellent biography in 1907. The definitive work has appeared in half that time. It is *John A. Macdonald* by Professor Donald Creighton. The first volume *The Young Politician* was published in 1952, the second and concluding volume *The Old Chieftain* this autumn. It is the most important Canadian political biography that has been written, and the greatest, partly because of the enormous amount of source material available. In this connection the reviewer would like to call attention to the profound value to Canadian history and scholarship, of the National Archives, Ottawa.

Professor Creighton has brought to his great subject the equipment of scholarship, a prodigious effort and incomparable knowledge. He has approached it also with sympathy (no biography can really succeed if the writer neither hates nor loves his man). He has a capable pen and a readiness, not always found in modern scholars caught up in filing cards, to stand back and make judgments. The narrative is easy to read and as engrossing as a novel. It is chronologically lucid without interrupting the shape of complex events—not a small achievement in biography of this kind.

One might wish that Professor Creighton's art as writer could secure drama without exclamation points and without portentous vistas over Parliament Hill and the Ottawa River. But this is paltry criticism of a work whose labor has been polished out of it. It is unimportant to ask whether Vol. 1 or Vol. 2 is the better. *The Old Chieftain* may be more interesting because the documents are more numerous, Canada had just become a country, and its times are within memory.

What Macdonald emerges from this biography? He is not different in kind from what has been written and heard before. If there is less affection for him (time removes it, biography cannot replace it), there will be more universal regard for Macdonald as a provincial politician who became the creator of a nation and an imperial statesman. The kernel of his achievement is bigger than it was; the political controversies, here rehusked, are more understandable, more patriotic.

The difficulties of governing Canada—it was these which brought about the federation, not Confederation which caused them—are explicit in the political manoeuvring of which Macdonald was master and condone many of his questionable dealings. He practised the art of the possible but kept his long-term objectives shining. The chapters on Assiniboia and Riel, the fisheries' problem at the Washington Treaty conference and the Pacific Scandal, illuminate his political quandaries and adroitness, and his statesmanship. The author is not an apologist but he does not penetrate far in analysing the influence a Montreal financier like Sir Hugh

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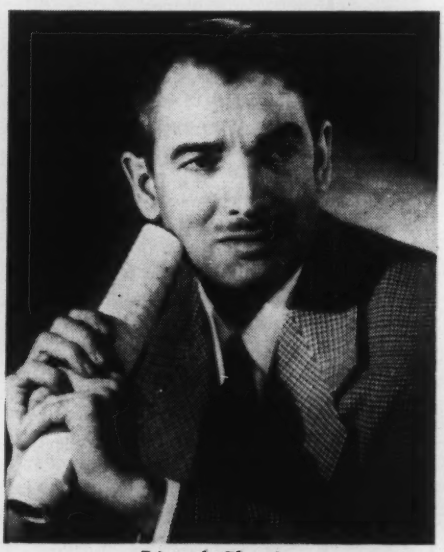
Allan could personally have had on the Prime Minister who in 1869 owed Sir Hugh's bank $79,590.11.

The author is open in presenting Macdonald's weaknesses as a man (for instance, his bouts of drunkenness) and the burden of the failures and tragedies of his private life: his business, his debts, his first marriage, the sad story of his children, and even the lack of complete success in his second marriage with the excellent and poised Agnes, Baroness Macdonald. Professor Creighton leaves room for another to examine the psychological relationship between the private and the public man.

It was fortunate for Britain, and still is, that Macdonald was a possessed Anglophile. But those patriots whose banner is Macdonald's statement about being born and dying a British subject might lower their Union Jacks when they read of the treatment given Macdonald at the Washington conference in 1871, by the British delegates and government.

Macdonald liked power; this was a weakness as well as strength. Perhaps his greatest failure was that he did not delegate it and thus leave a successor. He complained two years before his death (as if it were not his own fault): "While all my colleagues diligently attend to their several departments I cannot get them to consider, or rather to express any opinion on the general policy of the government unless I initiated it". When he died the party he had created disintegrated and has never fully recovered.

Yet Macdonald was a leader of Canada rather than of a party. It may be a century before we can walk alone, he said. He could remember how he, Prime Minister of Canada on official business in Washington, was not even met at the station there. But Canada walked alone fifty years ahead of his prophecy because Macdonald laid the road and strode it jauntily.



Lionel Shapiro

Mordecai Richler

Canadian Novels

by Ruth M. Thompson

The Sixth of June, by Lionel Shapiro—pp. 351—*Doubleday*—$4.75.

Son of a Smaller Hero, by Mordecai Richler—pp.232—*Deutsch*—$2.75.

Judith Hearne, by Brian Moore—pp. 223 *Deutsch*—$2.75.

IN A RECENT magazine article Lionel Shapiro defines a Canadian novel as "one written by a Canadian, or more exactly, by a product of Canadian education and upbringing". This definition may not be strictly applicable to all three of these novels yet each can make a claim to being Canadian, so we shall look at them together.

Mr. Shapiro's own latest book is the story of two nice, well-mannered people who fall helplessly in love during the Second World War. Brad is an American officer with a wife in Connecticut, where he also acquired his Puritan conscience, and Valerie is the daughter of an English brigadier and is more or less promised to a brave colonel of the British commando forces. Nothing much comes of their love except a good deal of yearning.

Its setting, though, is superb. Old war correspondent Shapiro has sharp eyes and ears and the writing technique to distil for his readers the very essence of England in wartime. His style is clear and direct, his phrasing vivid ("an immaculate BBC voice"), the whole atmosphere convincing. The talk of his people is authentic too; for once we are spared those uncomfortable *gaffes* so many English and American writers make when they try each other's idiom. Moreover, the whole story is as carefully plotted and as smoothly carried out as the D-Day operation that brings it to a shattering climax.

If you are among those who hope for at least one memorable main character in

a novel, you may find *The Sixth of June* somewhat less than satisfying. Even without, it is a fine historical romance and good reading.

Mordecai Richler's novel is about a young man in search of himself. Noah Adler is an angry, embittered Jewish student who is considering slipping his despised family moorings in Montreal, but finds it frightening to think of being adrift. When a Gentile professor extends a hand Noah not only reaches for it, but gets a firm grasp on the professor's wife as well. She proves not to be the answer to his quest, but he presses it from bed to bar to Adler-family-meeting and back again, finally with a hint of success.

Mr. Richler is a hardboiled writer. He has made most of his large cast of characters real even if they are as unpleasant a lot as one could hope never to meet. If he had given Noah as much warm blood as he put into his second-rate scoundrels and non-professional whores, we could perhaps have been persuaded that what happened to him really matters. As it is one can enjoy the well done talk, the tumultuous atmosphere of the Jewish family life, the quality of the narrative style.

The third book is in many ways in direct contrast to the others. It is the story of a lonely old maid in a Belfast bed-sittingroom and is a first-rate novel. Judith Hearne is plain, poor and middle-aged. Practising the pathetic economies of shabby gentility wherever it is found, she relies on "a bite to eat" for the nourishment of her body and on day-dreams of love and her faith in the Sacred Heart for sustenance of spirit. Years of this double malnutrition have their inevitable effect. It becomes harder to keep up her courage. Finally in desperation she takes to the secret drinking of cheap Irish whisky and moves from the comic and touching to the grotesque.

Surrounded by a cluster of fine rich characters, Judith Hearne is unforgettable. Without distortion or a suggestion of caricature Mr. Moore's portrait of her is humorous, poignant and perfect in detail—so perfect, in fact, that one feels the creator of her pitiful figure must surely once have been an unlucky Irish spinster. A clear case of transmigration, and it rejoiced this reviewer's heart!

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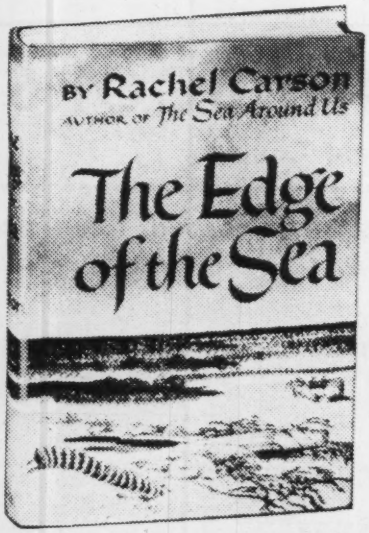

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Poets and Versifiers

by Margaret Heideman

The Shield of Achilles by W. H. Auden—pp. 84—*Random House*—$3.75.

Europe by Louis Dudek—pp. 139—*Laocoon Press*—$2.00.

Burns Into English by William Kean Seymour—pp. 151, Notes, Index of first lines—*Allan Wingate*—13/6.

OF THE BOOKS of poetry at hand three are interesting in very different ways. The rest, all Canadian, hardly merit the light of the printed page. Happily there is a remarkable Canadian work among these three which I have arranged in order of merit rather than in time sequence.

The Shield of Achilles by W. H. Auden is still another virtuoso performance by a master poet. This poetic suite in three movements as usual combines magnificent technical fluency with a scintillating glint of ideas and echoes. The frequent tone of parody, ironic contrast of the noble idea with the absurd word, the dry wit make these poems splendid reading. Mr. Auden has said that in almost any poet's work are only a few poems for which he can be honestly grateful. The seven-poem sequence "Horae Canonicae" and the title poem "The Shield of Achilles" he must surely admit to this category. So great is the variety of form and subject that I cannot find anything to quote from his book which would give a fair idea either of its tone or its scope.

The Canadian volume, *Europe* by Louis Dudek, is agreeable to hand and eye, illustrated with several drawings by Krystyna Sadowska. Mr. Dudek has made, as did Cecil Day Lewis in *An Italian Visit*, a pilgrimage, a search.

A poem so large in scope and intent is a signal event in Canadian poetry. The rich theme, which has under a very different aspect served another Canadian

Louis Dudek

JOHN A. MACDONALD

The Old Chieftain

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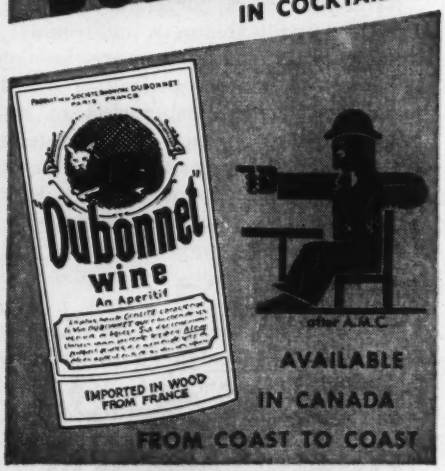

AVAILABLE IN CANADA FROM COAST TO COAST

W. H. Auden

poet, Douglas LePan, is of compelling interest. Unfortunately the poetic journey all too often becomes merely a voyage in verse as Mr. Dudek recounts his journey from Quebec to Europe and back to the shores of the St. Lawrence.

A poetic judgment such as this presupposes a transfiguration which must take place in the poet's imagination. In spite of a splendid theme and many fine isolated passages, the incompleteness of this transfiguration spoils this poem as a work of art. Since, however, it was written by a poet of talent and integrity, it is much more interesting to readers of poetry than many complete successes of a minor kind.

Here is a brief taste of the voyage out:

The river made these cities. Last night
the Chateau and its brood of houses
stood for a moment in soft pastel
colours on the sky as we passed;
then the lights beyond it, a via lactea
stretching for miles beyond, and Lévis,
both in the mouth of the St. Lawrence,
shone the river buttons; the rest, night
cloaking a cold continent.

The third volume at hand is one of those books which, if Canada were a nation which took poetry seriously, would bring a flood of letters to the editor. In this instance the letters would be written by three kinds of readers: those lovers of Robert Burns who consider it sacrilege to alter a single comma in the Bard's sacred text; those who argue that since even the Russians can read Burns in Russian, an Englishman should not *have* to learn Lowland Scots; and those who feel that any means of spreading the Poet's Word is justified.

William Kean Seymour, who has laid a hand both reverent and competent on some of the well-known dialect poems, has clarified them for English-speaking readers while largely preserving the original tones and rhythms imposed by their creator.

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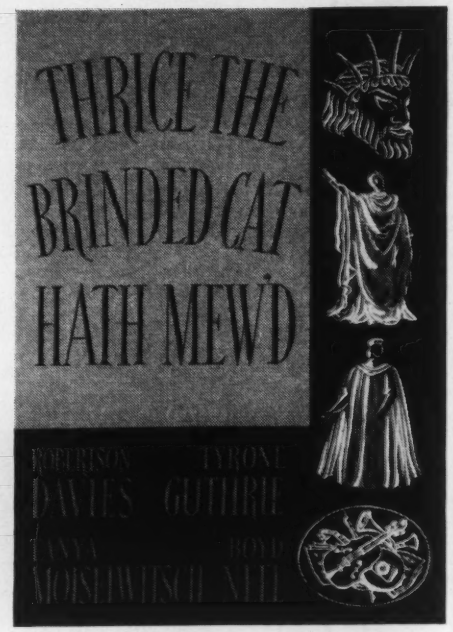

This is the jacket of the third book about the Stratford Shakespearean Festival. It is illustrated with Tanya Moiseiwitsch's costume designs. Published by Clarke Irwin; price—$5.00.

Well-Remembered Voice

The Diversions of Duchesstown, by B. K. Sandwell—pp. 84—*Dent*—$2.00.

THIS is a collection of essays by the late Dr. B. K. Sandwell, who was editor of this paper from 1932-51. Many of our subscribers will need no further introduction, for it was as editor of SATURDAY NIGHT that he was most widely known, and it was in that capacity that he exercised his greatest influence. Some of these pieces are in his lighter vein and some, such as "The Real Meaning of the Crown" are deeply serious. The poem which concludes the selection reveals a man who was known to few among his hundreds of acquaintances. In a paper which owes so much to Dr. Sandwell as this one, commendation of his writing is superfluous, and too much a family affair for praise to be permissible. We give notice of the publication of this selection, therefore, with confidence that his name is commendation enough.

Whipping Post

THE TELLER's name was Alexandre Chenevert, but "his name, indeed, was legion. Every morning at a set hour he walked down a thousand staircases at once, running from every corner of the city towards bulging streetcars. He crowded into them by the hundred and thousands. From tram to tram, from street to street, you could see him standing in public conveyances, his hands slipped through leather straps, his arms stretched in a curious likeness to a prisoner at the whipping post."

Alexandre is more often seen, however, from the inside looking out. The whole interior life is laid bare of this sour, self-tortured man who thinks just enough to allow all the troubles of the world at large to impinge on his sensibility, but who is too weak to shape any joy in his family or daily life. Alexandre is a puny Atlas bearing the burden of the modern world on his stooped shoulders.

It takes art to make such a depressing character so sympathetic that the reader follows his almost plotless progress with absorption. Miss Roy has discovered the common denominator in Canadian character. Alexandre Chenevert portrays an individual who rouses the reader's pity, annoyance and sympathy as well as a national type that has its counterpart in this troubled age everywhere in the modern world.

This is a novel of distinction and integrity which displays the deepening insights and broader scope, the advance in accomplishment which the previous work of this author has promised. M.A.H.

The Cashier by Gabrielle Roy, translated by Harry Binsshe—pp. 251—*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.95.

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DENT

Odd Neighbors

The Struggle For The Border, by Bruce Hutchison—pp. 500 indexed—*Longmans, Green—$6.00.*

THIS book is really an interpretation of the whole history of Canada, from Champlain at Quebec to St. Laurent at New Delhi, with one eye askance at the Americans. The author says it is not a formal book of history but "an adventure story of men in action and careless of what history would record". So it is, and Mr. Hutchison is remarkably *not* careless of what history has already recorded. One may question his deductions and emphasis but rarely his facts. (It was David Fife not Duncan Fife who sprouted the only kind of wheat able to survive the western plains and thereby populate and hold them for Canada.) He is rude to George Germain, "a sleazy character", the British minister to whom Carleton was responsible, and, in view of Professor A. L. Burt's research, too kind to Carleton.

The chapters evolve by the side of personalities, cogs and master-hands in Hutchison's wheel of Canadian fate. As well as the commonly-known figures from Cartier and Laval to Elgin ("the greatest governor since Frontenac"), Macdonald and Van Horne, and up to this century's Roosevelt and King, there are characters like Judge Begbie and Governor Douglas, the Americans Lewis and Clarke, "Mad Anthony" Wayne and Amor de Cosmos, the self-styled Lover of the World, born plain Smith.

In a powerful opening survey of "the odd neighbors" from 1535 to 1955, Mr. Hutchison indicates his romantic, dramatic point of view and the rhythm of his thesis. Canada has her being because "like most workable human institutions"

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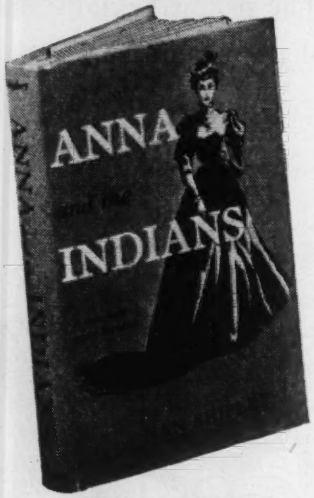

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the boundary is a paradox. The organism of this continent is tough and muscular but inwardly as delicate as a human body. "Accidental men" of stubborn, blundering, patient and heroic breed had a fierce appetite for the Canadian earth. "Madness and sanity, greed and generosity, quarrel and reconciliation, sin and forgiveness, loss and gain, have welled along the border of America in tidal flow. They have left behind, in firm sedimentary layers, the continent we now inhabit, the only continent surely at peace and divided by agreement."

The author says, "No foreign people on earth has so intimately, persistently, and inevitably affected the course of American history as a few million Canadians who only wished to be left alone". On the other hand, and this is a trenchant question, "How many Canadians have grasped the fact that they have built their nation mainly by the consent and co-operation of the United States? . . . Canada not only began as the child of the American revolution but is viable today only under American protection."

This is a potent book. It stimulates feeling as well as thought. T.J.A.

Parables

The Marriage Feast, And Other Stories by Par Lagerkvist—pp.222—*Clarke, Irwin* —$2.50.

THE Autobiographical story "Father and I" unites this odd mixed bag of tales written over a period of thirty years. It describes a child's afternoon excursion with his father, a staid railwayman, and return along the railway line in the evening dusk. An unscheduled train which hurtles through the darkness reveals to the child the terrors of his imagination from which no one can protect him.

This morbid imagination, more mediaeval than romantic, chooses forms as outmoded as its own interior. After the warm humanity of the title story, the reader is plunged into a series of parables and fantasies that have about the same relation to human nature as the gargoyles on a Gothic cathedral. M.A.H.

Out the Window

Weathercasting, by Charles and Ruth Laird—pp. 151 and index—*Prentice-Hall* —*$3.95.* Photographs.

THIS addition to the do-it-yourself books tells how to make your own weather predictions without reference to rheumatic joints or the thickness of a squirrel's coat. After explaining about cloud formations, fronts, weather maps and how forecasting is done by the scientists, the authors tell in their chatty manner how to build and operate your own meteorological instruments. A good manual for the enthusiastic amateur. R.M.T.

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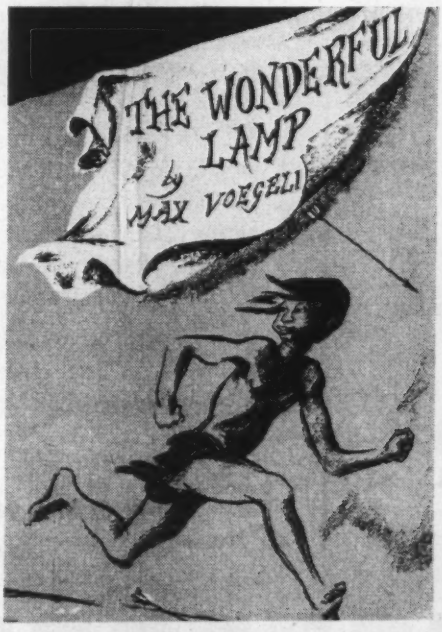
THIS beautifully illustrated book would make an excellent Christmas gift for children from 9 to 14. It is written for those who want simple facts, and as the writer's husband is Professor of Zoology at McGill we may take what she says without reserve. The text is simple and clear and the pictures of animals outstanding.

The Wonderful Lamp, by Max Voegeli—pp. 229, illustrated by Felix Hoffman—*Oxford*—$2.25.

HERE is an amusing and exciting tale of old Baghdad, about a small beggar boy



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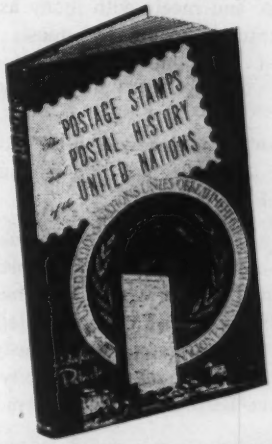

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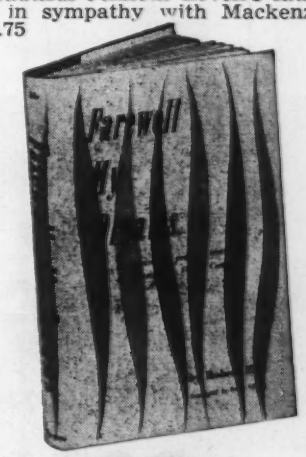

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Ten Canadian Legends, by Jack Tremblay — pp. 32 & illustrations by the author— *Brunswick Press—$2.25.*

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Christopher Columbus, Mariner, by Samuel Eliot Morison—pp. 213 with index and map—*Little Brown—$4.25.*

THIS is less a book for children than for boys up to university age — indeed, for "boys" of all ages. Rear Admiral Morison, USNR (Ret.) wrote it after a voyage organized by him with the Harvard Columbus Expedition, with a barkentine and ketch, which crossed the Atlantic from New England to Lisbon, following as closely as possible the route of Columbus's third voyage. Later they sailed to the Caribbean to pick up the route of the first voyage; then they made for the Bahamas and the coast of Cuba, as did the great Admiral on his first and second voyages. Rear Admiral Morison, a practical seaman and a notable historian, has written a fascinating book.

From "The Wind of Chance"

Sukanabi, by D. R. King—pp. 237—*Longmans Green*—$3.25.

THIS exciting tale of life in Canada during the days of the great fur traders will please boys between 10 and 15. Threaded on the theme of a boy's friendship for an Indian lad of his own age is a splendid series of adventures and a great deal of authentic Indian lore.

One Against the Sea, by Betty Morgan Bowen—pp. 214 & decorations by Arthur Markovia—*Clarke Irwin—$2.00.*

BOYS from ten to fifteen will like this well-told tale of a brave American boy who makes a bad start in England where, on the death of his mother, he takes his small sister to live with their Grandmother by the sea. He knocks down a much smaller boy and breaks his arm, which makes him disliked, but afterward, by fine seamanship, he rescues two of his tormentors and is gradually accepted into his new life.

The Wind of Chance, by Rene Guillot—pp. 188 and illustrations by Pierre Collot *Oxford*—$2.00.

THIS is an excellent adventure story for children from ten to fifteen. An orphaned French boy is determined to find his only relative, an Uncle who proves to be an amazing character who has made a fortune in the rain forests of the Ivory Coast of Africa. A "junior novel" far above the average, with fine illustrations.

Stories of King Arthur and His Knights, by Barbara Leonie Picard—pp. 292 & wood engravings by Roy Morgan—*Oxford—$2.50.*

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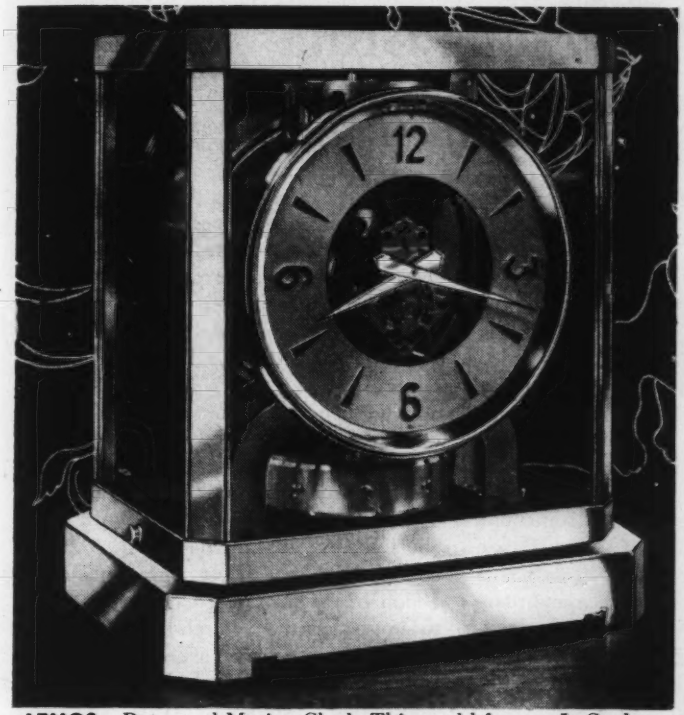

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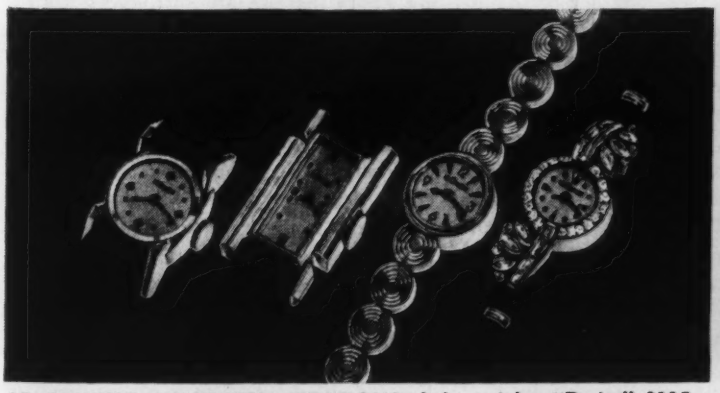

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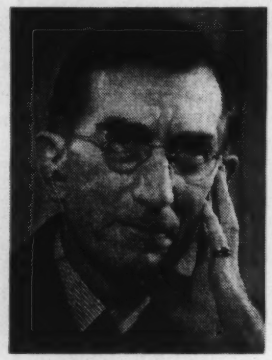
Persona Grata

The Romantic Puritan

THE COMMON reference to Dr. Lorne Pierce, Th.D., Litt.D., LLD., FRSC, Editor of the Ryerson Press since 1920, as the "Grand Old Man of Canadian Letters" is at once superficially misleading and circumstantially significant. It is misleading because it suggests a solemn, bearded patriarch — whereas Lorne Pierce today looks almost uncannily youthful for his sixty-five years. And notwithstanding the hushed devotion of his acolytes in the United Church Publishing House (on Toronto's Skid Row) there is still something more of the imp and less of the saint than the picture indicates. "Dr. Pierce has a foreign touch both in appearance and manner," wrote a SATURDAY NIGHT correspondent twenty-three years ago. "Slender, dark and graceful, he seems to have a strain of French or Spanish blood." The description fits today.



Lorne Pierce

The reference is significant, too, in the circumstances, whatever the final judgment on his place in Canadian letters. He has no rivals. In a jealous world, people delight to do him honor. And though the delight may be mixed with a certain sense of remorse in those who have profited directly or indirectly from his faith in Canadian literature only to move on to fresh fields and new publishers, it is nevertheless a tribute to his influence that this consciousness of obligation exists so widely. Nor is it dependent on intimacy. "Lorne Pierce? No, I can't say I really know Dr. Pierce, though I've met him, of course, on different occasions . . ." The refrain is the penalty of his early rise (he was just thirty when he became Editor of the Ryerson Press, so that most of his real contemporaries in achievement are now departed), and of his deafness.

"A Canadian of the fourth generation, I have been devoted to all that concerns my country—and have dedicated myself to Canada with an affection which some have thought bordered on fanaticism." The proud claim in the foreword to one of his more recent books is no idle boast. And it goes far to explain Dr. Pierce's strength—and weakness—as a publisher. Perhaps the intensity of this affection has something to do with his great-great-grandfather, an Irish schoolmaster, who eloped with the daughter of an Ascendancy landowner and emigrated to Upper Canada. Though he idealizes the "plain folk", Lorne Pierce does not quite share the stolid background of all those Scots and Irish peasants who peopled this country from unromantic necessity.

He was born in Delta, Ontario, in 1890. His father was a prosperous hardware merchant, his mother a woman of some culture and strong Methodist piety. Between studying for the ministry at Queen's, Toronto, McGill and New York Universities, he conducted horse-back missionary work in the West. At the outbreak of the First World War, he enlisted in the Army and his first article—on H. G. Wells—was prepared while he was on guard duty. Shortly after his discharge in 1920, he delivered a speech to the Theological Union of the Montreal Conference, which so impressed the Church authorities that he was asked to take over the editorial direction of the Methodist Book and Publishing House in Toronto. The House, founded by Egerton Ryerson in 1829, had already published "improving" secular works for a number of years, including some indifferent poetry. But it has been Lorne Pierce's personal achievement over the last thirty-five years to build upon these slight foundations a solid and diversified body of Canadian literature.

"I have tried to do something," he has said, "to express the temper and meaning of the time." It has not been easy. "My own literary interests could scarcely have been less attuned to Canada's own literary needs," he has since admitted. And at times he has encountered opposition. "We are aware that we are surrounded with a cloud of witnesses, and sensitive ones," he has found it necessary explain. "If there must be a showdown, then we are resolved that the book we defend will have nothing shoddy or trivial about it." There was, in fact, a showdown over Philip Grove's *Settlers of the Marsh*, which he published, daringly for the time, five years after he took over the Editorship. He has had to contend, too, with the indifference of most Canadians to their own heritage.

There have evidently been times of triumph and moments of doubt. "Once we cringed and fawned before the British and American Lords of the Press; once we bore the colonial stigma with complacency — but not again. Never again will any publisher anywhere tell us what we must or must not do and when we must or must not do it. We have grown up." There is a note of fanaticism here —or, at least, a note which belies the last

statement. Yet at another, later, time he has sounded less sure. "The population of Canada . . . is becoming steadily older, more cosmopolitan and sophisticated but more than ever a prey to mass propaganda . . . Before the war we believed that we could discern a true Canadian culture emerging. Then came the war and the atomic bomb and the promise of vast unrest . . ."

It is almost impossible to understand Lorne Pierce's dedicated life-work, except in terms of a religious experience—an orthodox religious faith transmuted into a romantic belief in an idealized, Puritan Canada. This passionate and sometimes tormented belief is expressed in the little book which he wrote during the war—probably under the heightened stress of wartime emotion. Much praised at the time, *A Canadian People* reads a little strangely ten years later, yet it remains a revealing and hence curiously un-Canadian document. It attacks "the so-called intellectuals of Canada" as "rodents who have undermined the foundations of the state" and "subsidized parsons and professional friends of the poor" as "wild men" —who should be "taken out and hanged". It disparages "Proust and other decadents" and contains one strange reference to the power of "the Jew" in Canada. It looks back nostalgically to "the gallant honest world of the Golden Age of French-Canada" and forward to a brave new world led by "chevaliers of a Canadian Legion of Honor".

Yet, with all this clouded thinking and emotion, there is also considerable insight. The author is depressed by the oft-cited example of Switzerland and its racial co-existence. "It is not a nation in the true sense. It is a compromise, a truce, an incorporated company. It has no arts and letters or any personality . . ." And for all his adherence to things "uncompromisingly Canadian", Dr. Pierce can query his cherished beliefs. "The trouble seems to have been that we have had no national calamity, no crisis that shook the nation."

Although his own not inconsiderable output over the years consists in *belles lettres* and such fine-drawn biographies as the lives of James Hughes, William Kirby and Marjorie Pickthall, he remains, perhaps a poet at heart and in vision. On taking over the Editorship of the Ryerson Press, it was to poetry—Canadian poetry —that he turned in the first instance and with most response. Here, it was generally believed at the time, was the essential national genius in the arts. Pratt, Roberts, Carman and Knister were among his early successes and his grateful friends. But he was, too, the missionary educator and ever the devoted interpreter of the Canadian dream in any form. While he stimulated researches into early Canadian history and published numerous books on frontier life, he continued to build up his own

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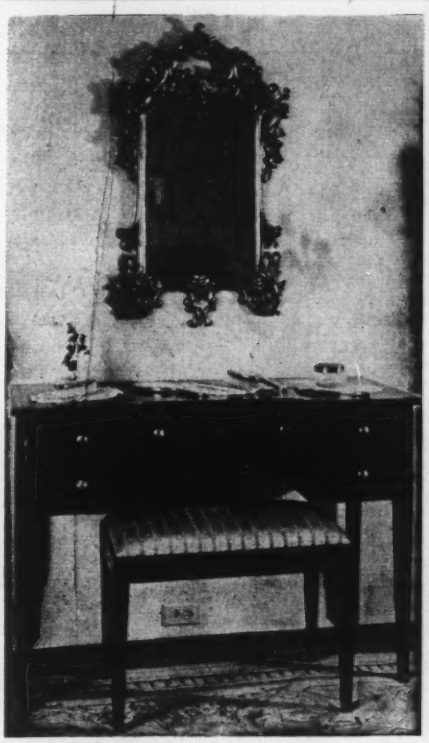

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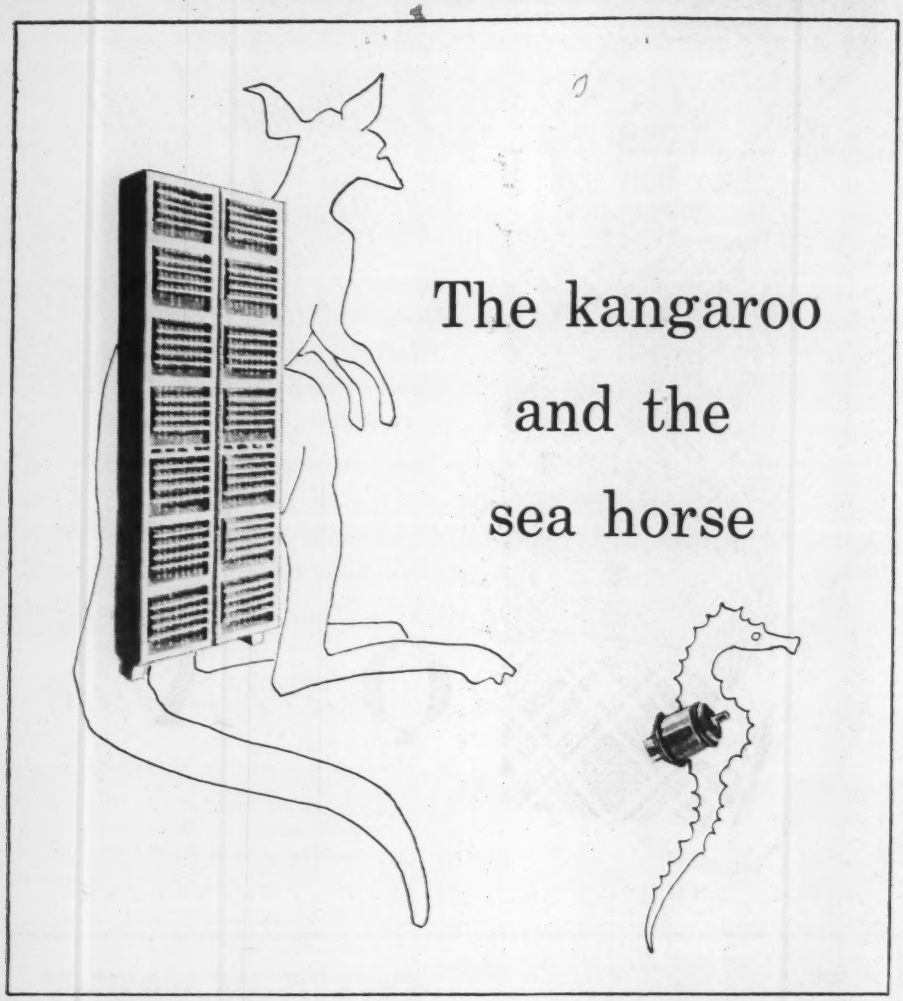

The kangaroo and the sea horse

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Canadiana—a unique, "sentimental" collection of more than 4,000 books, documents and pictures, gleaned from obscure stores and dusty attics, which is now largely housed in the Lorne Pierce Room at Queen's University.

He instituted the Lorne Pierce Gold Medal in 1925 for imaginative or critical literature and the Ryerson Press Fiction Award in 1952. He has sponsored the Canadian Writers Foundation and the Bibliographical Society of Canada — of which he remains Honorary President, and numerous acts of individual generosity to impoverished writers have offset his reputation in business as a hard bargainer.

Meanwhile, a steady flow of school and general anthologies has given expression to his zeal as an educator—and his ambition to bridge the gap between two Canadian cultures. "While not didactic in nature," remarked SATURDAY NIGHT of one of these books in 1931, "the selections . . . inculcate the finest and sturdiest virtues."

Although he leans more heavily on capable assistants today, Dr. Pierce still puts in a great deal of his time at the office and observes the ritual of going through the 500 manuscripts that come in each year. However, he is contemplating a retirement in which he will devote much of his time to a study of Bliss Carman and his own reminiscences. His two children are grown up and he has moved into an apartment since his wife, Edith Chown, died. In a wider context than personal circumstances, he seems a little isolated today. The faces—and the face of Canada —are changing. Industrial society is giving rise to other problems and new styles, even in traditional Quebec. The historic differences are being bridged by impulses less noble than those for which he has called in the past. "Canada is committed to an American way of life," he has said. But the consequences find little reflection in the Book Lists of the Ryerson Press.

A new national consciousness is gaining force. He is no longer a prophet crying in the wilderness — as he was while so many other writers and intellectuals were leaving the country. Yet it is greatly to Dr. Pierce's honor that he has not jumped on the bandwagon and associated his House with the rah-rah-rah which some other Canadian publishing firms have lately been finding so profitable. He remains true to his vision, even if it seems to some a trifle dated. He knows that good books are not so easy to discover as mineral deposits and that a national culture cannot be boosted on the stock market. He has expressed his confidence more characteristically and less complacently. "We shall build upon the necessity of foreign countries requiring Canadian books, so that their peoples may understand the mind and purpose of this expanding and strategically placed nation . . ."

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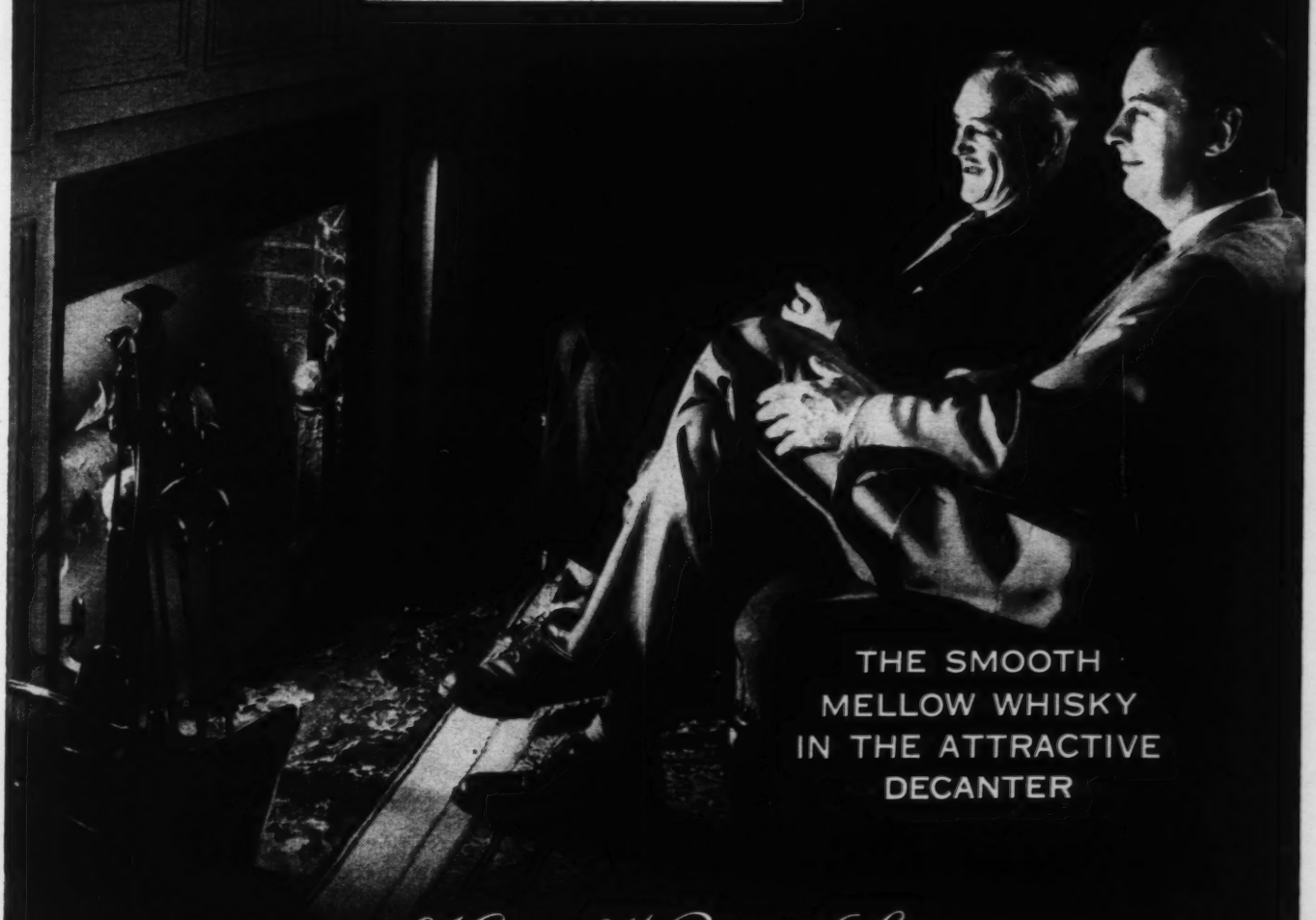

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Films

Without Words

by Mary Lowrey Ross

AS A FURTHER indication of relaxed tension between the Soviet and the West, Artkino has recently released to this continent a series of Russian prestige films: Prokofiev's *Romeo and Juliet*, Moussorgsky's *Boris Godunov* and *An Evening with Chekhov*.

It is significant that the films selected for export are non-ideological in content. *Romeo and Juliet*, for instance, emerged on the screen in all its fine old feudal splendor, without a hint anywhere that the Montagues and Capulets were class oppressors and the lovers the natural victims of a decadent system. Instead we have a film beautifully released from all the iron strictures that have made the Soviet cinema, over the past quarter of a century, one of the world's dreariest forms of entertainment.

The Artkino film is Shakespeare translated almost entirely in terms of ballet and choreography. There is an English commentary which vaguely paraphrases the Bard, but the characters themselves move, dance, or merely float across the screen, soundlessly. It is experimental Shakespeare, with all the direct poetry excluded. Yet it is so brilliantly evocative that in many of the famous passages, such as the one beginning "It was the nightingale and not the lark", the poetry and even the words seems to emerge of themselves, implicit in the movements of the ballet.

The role of Juliet is performed here by Galina Ulanova, who is conceivably the century's greatest ballerina. With the possible exception of Sergei Koren, cast as Mercutio, no one in an unusually gifted company could approach the Ulanova performance. In close-up, Ulanova is undeniably far too mature for the part of Juliet. But everywhere else, as she flowed and melted through one of the world's most exacting roles, she was a figure of Botticellian freshness, enchanted and enchanting. Primarily, I suppose, Artkino's *Romeo and Juliet* is a picture for balletomanes. But even the most captious Shakespeare lover could hardly quarrel with the extraordinary artistry of the Ulanova interpretation.

BRITISH actors are a dogged and fearless lot, especially when they are on the high seas, and I have nothing but admiration for the way they allow themselves to be washed overboard in the stormy Channel, dragged under water by drowning comrades, and drenched to the skin by thirty-foot waves in the North Sea. I have noth-

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Diane Cilento: Ordeal by water.

ing but admiration, either, for Noel Coward who, during the filming of *In Which We Serve,* refused to take a chance on being drowned like a rat, and insisted on some sensible precautions before they pulled the bung out of the tank and let the wind machines loose.

As far as I could tell, nobody took any precautions whatever to make sure that the lovers (Anthony Steel and Diane Cilento) survived in the dramatic sea-climax of *Passage Home.* Mr. Steel—to go back to the beginning—is second mate on a cargo ship and Miss Cilento is a British waif whom the captain (Peter Finch) has reluctantly accepted as a passenger. Captain Ryland is soon in love with his passenger and, when she rejects his advances, he takes to moody drinking in his cabin. However, the Captain is fundamentally a fine British seaman and it is clear that something stupendous has to happen to restore him to his sense of duty. Something stupendous does—a raging storm at sea that washes the lovers about the tilted decks like a pair of drowned kippers. Somehow they survive, but before it is over the audience is left as limp as seaweed. British actors will go to almost any length for our entertainment. I wish they would sometimes consider our comfort.

Night of the Hunter derives from David Grubb's best selling suspense novel about an itinerant preacher who wanders about the country equipped with nothing but a spring-knife and the Word of God. He is a psychopathic type and his quarry is a widow and her two children. Shelley Winters plays the unfortunate widow here, and winds up twenty feet under water with her throat slit from ear to ear. Robert Mitchum is cast as the killer, a fairly complex role, which he handles with chilling, and unusual, competence.

The film was directed by Charles Laughton.

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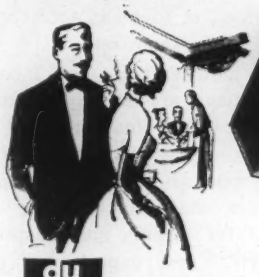

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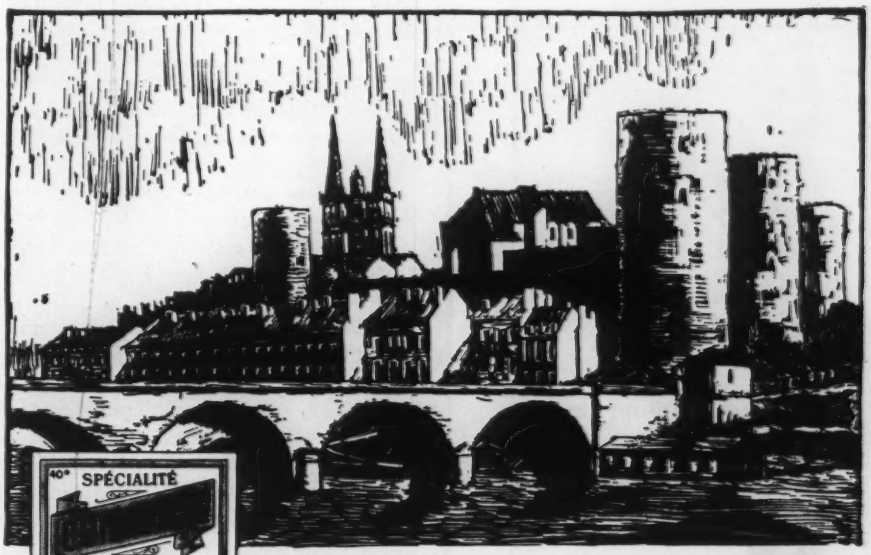

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Diane Cilento: Ordeal by water.

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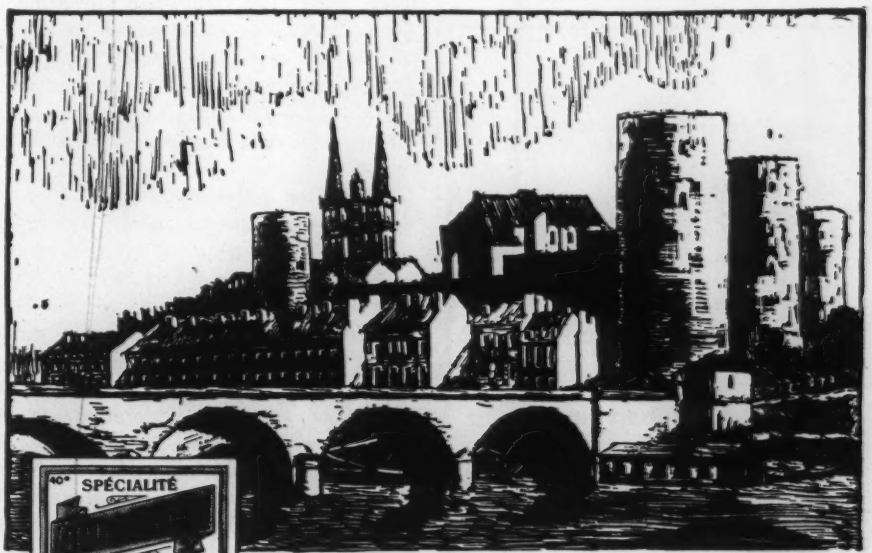

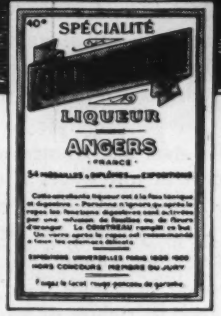

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Foreign Affairs

Japan Today and the West

by H. F. Angus

THE HARD fact of Japan's present economic position is that 86 million Japanese must eat. Japan's natural resources do not make a self-contained economy possible. At present about 20 per cent of the people's food is imported at a cost of $600 million a year. The population is expected to increase by one million a year and the production of food in Japan is not expected to increase at the same rate.

The second hard fact is that Japan's means of payment are strictly limited. Japan is not rich in raw materials and no longer controls areas in which raw materials are produced. Japan must, therefore, import raw materials both for domestic use and for making finished products for exports. These exports will pay for the imported food and the imported raw materials. Japan, like Britain, is essentially a processing country.

All these statements were true in the 1920s and 1930s, but since that period conditions have changed for the worse. The population has increased. Sources of supply in Korea, Formosa and Manchuria have been lost. Japanese investments abroad have been wiped out. A great part of Japan's capital equipment, including Japanese shipping, has been destroyed. Trade with Japan's natural markets on the mainland of Asia has become increasingly difficult.

Today the problem of employment is again acute. Where are hundreds of thousands of young men and women to find gainful occupations this year, next year, and every year? The armed forces? They no longer exist. The manufacture of munitions? None is needed. The production of food? It is not primarily labor which is needed on the land. Emigration? It has never been possible for Japanese to settle abroad in significant numbers — in numbers commensurate with the increase in population. Manufacture for export? Japanese labor must compete in free markets.

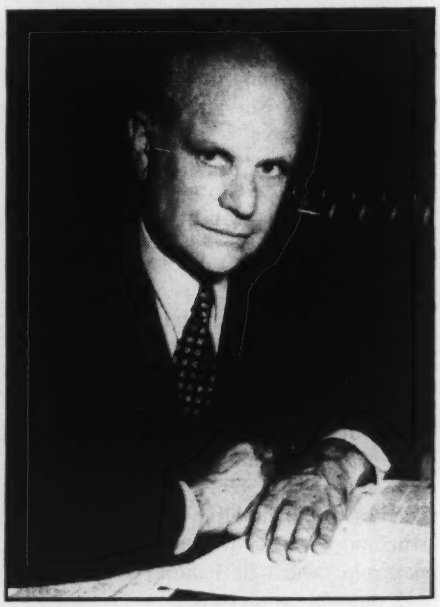
Here we have the basic danger to the Japanese economy: men and women must work for long hours at low wages if they are to invade and retain competitive markets. Unless they can invade and retain competitive markets they cannot eat. To make matters worse they must face the fact that cheap labor is, rightly or wrongly, considered a form of unfair competition, against which trade barriers may justifiably be raised.

What possibilities are open to Japan? The natural markets are on the mainland of Asia in territory dominated by communist power. Were it not for the cold war, Japan could cater for these markets and buy in them the food and raw materials that are needed. The cold war has forced Japan to look in other directions. At the same time it has given to the Western powers an incentive to see that Japan can find other markets. The United States, in particular, cannot escape from this problem. If Japan is to be kept on the side of the free world, Japan will have to be integrated into the economy of the free world. Either Japan must be enabled to live or Japan must be allowed to throw in her lot with the communist powers.

The integration of Japan into the economy of the free world means quite simply that the free world must buy year by year from Japan the products of Japanese processing industries in an amount which will equal the value of the food, raw materials and machinery which Japan must buy. In principle, the suggested international division of labor should be mutually beneficial. Politically the matter is not so simple.

Everywhere Japan would be welcome as a customer. Japan is at present Canada's third best customer. But to buy the things which Japan can offer would mean either refraining from producing these things, that is, extinguishing existing industries, or buying from Japan rather than from some other source of supply.

It is the second of these alternatives which Japan's suppliers are most likely to explore. Why, for instance, should Canada



Dr. Angus is Dean of Graduate Studies at the University of British Columbia.

not buy from Japan rather than from the United States, the United Kingdom or France? Why should the United States not buy from Japan rather than from the United Kingdom or France? Why should not Southeast Asia buy from Japan rather than from the West? But even the dollar countries will gain very little if, in enabling Japan to earn dollars in Southeast Asia, they cut off other customers, like the UK, from earning dollars there.

These difficulties must not be exaggerated. The western countries, individually and collectively, will no doubt do something to help Japan, although there is a limit to what they will be willing to do. Slowly and painfully Japan will find markets both in industrial countries and in under-developed countries where she must face the competition of other processing countries and of the local industries growing behind protective barriers.

Japan's policy must be framed in the light of the economic situation. Japan must, therefore, conciliate the western countries in order to obtain from them all that they are prepared to concede. But they are unlikely to concede so much that Japan can afford to forego the possibility of profitable trade with communist countries. We in the West may think in terms of "either, or"; Japan must want "a little of both". This aspect of co-existence is one to which we must accustom ourselves.

Japan's political development cannot for long be imposed from without either by force or by economic pressure, as it was during the American occupation. It will have to be genuinely Japanese, expressing the preferences of the people and conforming to their economic needs.

The tasks of any government in Japan will be extraordinarily difficult. The growth of population must be kept within bounds. The present rate of increase—a million a year—is inordinately high. Costs and therefore, probably, wages must be reduced. The economic organization of an ever increasing labor force must be facilitated; the aim must be full employment with no redundant use of man-power. Foreign relations must be conducted so as to avoid conflict with either party in the cold war and, if neutrality proves to be impossible, so as to pick the winner and take to his side before a decision is reached.

Such tasks as these hardly invite popular or democratic control. They require statesmanship of a high order and leadership from above. But to be effective, policies and the measures that give effect to them, require popular support and, therefore, popular approval. To secure this support and approval is itself one of the tasks of statesmanship. The western countries should do their best to facilitate it by showing sympathetic understanding for the very real difficulties and dangers that confront Japan.

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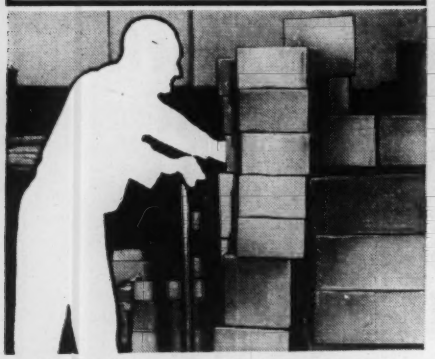

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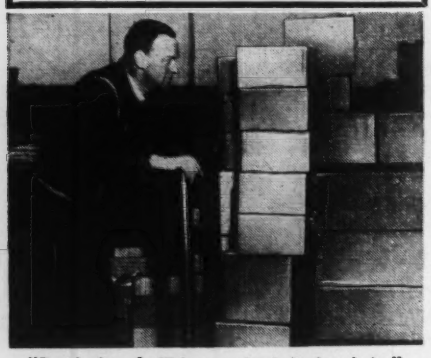

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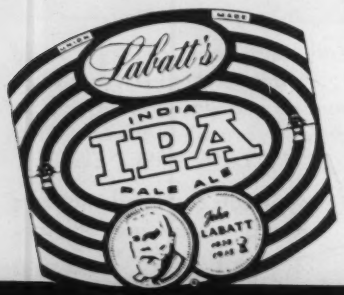

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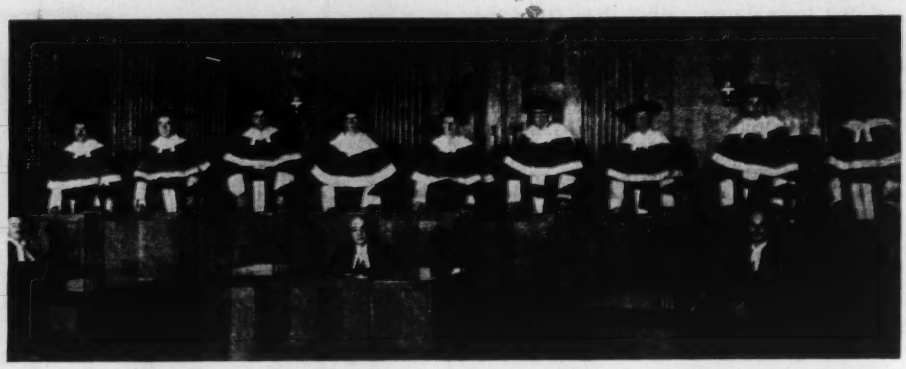

The Supreme Court of Canada: A decision of significance.

Letter from Montreal

Two Cases for Speaking Frankly

by Hugh MacLennan

AT THE END of his book *The French Canadians,* Mason Wade, looking at French Canada in its early post-war years, makes the following statement:

"National unity remained a probably unattainable ideal, for the French and English will never become wholly one in Canada; but the prospects for national unity were brighter than in the past, owing to the wartime achievement of a freer and franker relationship between more English and French Canadians than ever before, and a common pride in Canada's wartime achievements."

At the present moment in Montreal it is obvious that two events, both apparently disconnected, have increased the need for this free and frank relationship between Canadians and *Canadiens* of which Mason Wade speaks. For the sake of national unity, both should be discussed openly right across the nation, and Quebec's attitude to both should be clearly understood by her English-speaking compatriots. It is perhaps just as well that both of these events hit the headlines within a few days of one another.

The first was the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada to uphold the appeal of the Montreal department store owners against a provincial and civic law which had ordered them to remain closed on certain festivals of the Roman Catholic Church. It would not only be discourteous, it would be extremely unwise, if the English-speaking, non-Catholic majority of Canada should receive this decison, as some members of it have done, simply as a triumph over the pressure of the *Canadien* Catholic Church.

Long before the appeal had been heard, the controversy over the local law ordering stores to remain closed on Church holidays had served to illustrate the extreme complexity of the religious, commercial, legal and psychological adjustments that have to be made in a city like Montreal. The *Canadiens,* even those who disapproved of the law, noted with pleasure and gratitude the behavior of Steinberg's grocery chain, which had been scrupulous to close its doors on the days of Catholic festivals even before there was a law ordering them to do so. They also noted with cynical "I-told-you-so's" the defiance of the law on the part of the large English-owned department stores on St. Catherine Street. Big business could afford to pay the fines and little business could not. The English minority of Quebec, being part of an English majority in Canada, felt safe in flouting Quebec-made laws while the Jewish Steinberg's, knowing themselves in a minority everywhere, had been "not only sensitive but courteous".

That the Supreme Court of Canada was right in its final decision, right both in law and in its emphasis of the fact that in a modern federated state no one religious group in any part of the state should compel other religious groups to observe its own church festivals—this seems beyond question.

Quite a few liberal *Canadiens* welcomed the decision, being proud of the fact that they are "good Catholics" and "good anti-clericals" at the same time. Even the nationalist press of French-Canada abstained from making suggestions that Quebec should flout the Supreme Court decision, for there is no part of Canada where law is held in higher respect than here. But it would be idle to pretend that a great deal of anger and bitterness was not felt in certain quarters. It was pointed out that the affair was by no means as simple as the Canadian Protestants assumed, and for a reason more obvious in Montreal than in other parts of Canada. While the stores them-

selves were owned by Protestants (and not even the most rabid Catholic nationalist would claim even a desire to compel Protestants to observe the festivals of the Catholic Church), the majority of the employees of those stores happen to be Catholic Canadiens. The devout employee, so runs the argument, was put into the position, at least while his employer was defying the law of the Province, of having to choose between the orders of his boss and the orders of his Church. When the decision of the Supreme Court was announced, it was inevitable that *Le Devoir* should make the grim comment that religious *Canadiens* had been forced once more to accede to the will of a people "of another race and religion".

In this matter, English-Canada, convinced of the rightness of its attitude toward Confederation, can do nothing more than hold its ground with a discreet courtesy. But the second event which has exacerbated opinion in Quebec is another matter entirely.

The announcement of the newsprint increase has had an exceptionally bad effect in Quebec. Coming as it did on the heels of the Supreme Court decision, it has produced open anger and contempt. In Montreal the English-language press seldom if ever criticizes the acts of big business, but on this one occasion the *Gazette* showed clearly where it stood in the matter of the newsprint increase by publishing, as *news*, the blistering editorial that appeared in *Le Devoir*. The *Gazette* was right to publish this statement as news, because when *Le Devoir* feels strongly about a public issue it is extremely important news in Quebec Province.

"The increase in the cost of newsprint," said *Le Devoir*, "has been accompanied by contradictory affirmations plainly false." It then went on to point out the insulting absurdity of the manufacturers' claim that the price increase was necessary because of rising costs in the industry, a claim made just after one of the most important companies had declared a 100 per cent dividend. "The only cartel that exists here," said *Le Devoir*, "is a cartel of stupidity."

More was to come, and all of it was sure to rouse an echo especially loud in the mind of French Canada. *Le Devoir* noted that Sir Eric Bowater, "the king of newsprint", is not a Canadian at all, but an Englishman. The inference was plain to *Canadiens*: the English-Canadians who went along with Bowater were following what many *Canadiens* have been told is their traditional practice, that is, they side with powerful Englishmen from the other side of the water against their own countrymen at home. *Le Devoir* then went on to point out that one of the major world-sources of newsprint is Quebec

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Enjoy a finer cognac...

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THREE STAR
IN BOTTLES
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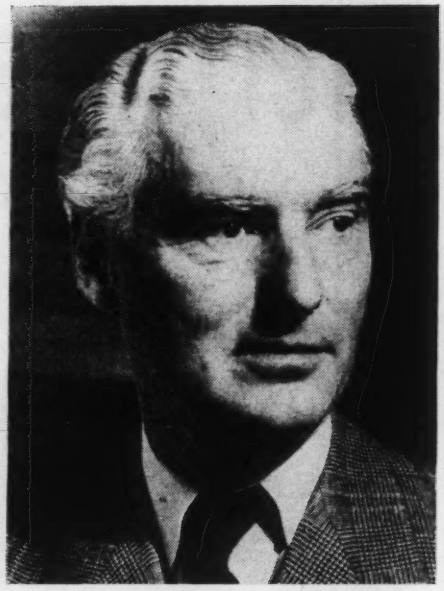
A superb brandy distilled from grapes grown in Cognac, France, and matured in the venerable cellars of Bisquit Dubouché & Co.

By appointment to the late King George VI

L. PAUL CHARTRAND, OFFICE GENERAL DES GRANDES MARQUES, MONTRÉAL



Sir Eric Bowater: A warning.

Province:

"The forests of Quebec are the property of the Quebec people; they should serve the province's well-being before being used to enrich the shareholders, the majority of whom are foreigners . . . The paper makers have made themselves extremely unpopular by their harsh greediness manifested since 1945. This unpopularity has increased in the last few weeks."

Le Devoir then developed a theme which Sir Eric Bowater and those who think like Sir Eric Bowater will be extremely unwise to dismiss as idle talk:

"Forced by public opinion, the government (of Quebec) one day had to expropriate the Montreal Light, Heat & Power and form a Quebec-Hydro and a commission to develop the electrical services in the country.

"Will it be necessary to bring about the nationalization of International Paper or St. Lawrence Paper to bring the papermakers to a true understanding of their obligations? If this extreme solution were to become necessary, there exists in Quebec a social climate capable of rendering rapidly popular such a proposition."

Just as in the matter of the Supreme Court decision *Le Devoir* was the voice of *Canadien* nationalist and religious emotion, so in the case of the newsprint companies, even though it deliberately rested its case on Quebec Province, it was the voice of Canadian interests from one end of the nation to the other. It is vitally important that English-Canadians should be alert to support the *Canadien* when he speaks for Canadian interests as a whole, and to do so with enthusiasm. Every time we do that, we bring a little closed the national unity which Mason Wade believes is a "probably unattainable ideal".

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ONTARIO
Ontario Hospital Association,
Blue Cross Plan for Hospital Care,
Toronto, D. W. Ogilvie, Director

QUEBEC
Quebec Hospital Service Association,
Montreal, E. Duncan Millican, President

Ottawa Letter

The PM's Troubles

by John A. Stevenson

THE IMPRESSION is gaining ground that today Canada has a rudderless Government. Mr. St. Laurent, schooled as a legal advocate, who had usually to apply his mind to one problem at a time, finds it no easy task to deal with the multifarious and often highly complicated issues that confront a Prime Minister.

In a legal case the facts are more or less settled and known before it comes into court, and the statutes and judicial decisions whose bearing upon the case will govern the verdict cannot be altered. But in the case of most of the problems facing a Prime Minister the shifting winds of public opinion blow freely upon them, the human equation often proves an imponderable, and careful cognizance has to be taken of sectional yearnings and prejudices.

Mackenzie King was a virtuoso in the technique required for arriving by deft manoeuvres at the most popular solution of a problem, but Mr. St. Laurent has not even begun to master it. Mr. King, while he gave his Ministers considerable latitude, always kept a supervising eye upon their activities and, when necessary, intervened with a restraining hand. But Mr. St. Laurent prefers not to bother with any but major issues and his disposition to let Ministers go their own roads is responsible for a regrettable lack of coherence in Ministerial policies and pronouncements.

One of the unhappiest politicians in Canada today is Georges Lapalme, the provincial leader of the Liberal party in Quebec.

The moves made by the St. Laurent Ministry at the recent Federal-Provincial conference for the pacification of Mr. Duplessis have naturally delighted many of the French-Canadian Liberal members at Ottawa, who see in a concordat the sure salvation of their seats at the next Federal election. But they came as a chilling douche to poor Mr. Lapalme.

He is well aware that a goodly contingent of the Federal Liberal members from Quebec have always courted the good graces of his enemy, Mr. Duplessis, and he now feels that their partiality for him will be intensified. So, foreboding that he is cast for the role of the sacrificial ram in the thicket, he was talking darkly at the recent meeting of the provincial Liberal Association of Quebec about the perverse wickedness of those who support the Liberal party in the Federal arena but give secret aid and comfort to Mr. Duplessis in the provincial field.

Meanwhile Mr. St. Laurent, in order

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Available in various bottle sizes
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...strewn with gay abandon, in shimmering platinum and silver grey. The perfect dinner setting for your modern decor.
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TO 2 MILLION CANADIANS

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AD108

to gain time for dealing with a delicate problem, has made what ought to be merely a stop-gap appointment by entrusting the vacant office of Postmaster-General to the tender mercies of the Hon. Hugues Lapointe, the Minister of Veteran's Affairs. The long invalidism of its occupant, Mr. Cote, was only a partial excuse for the general deterioration of postal efficiency, and no Department stands in such dire need of the reforming hand of a strong Minister. It will not be applied by Mr. Lapointe, who is a pale shadow of his distinguished sire, the late Ernest Lapointe, and has been rated one of the weakest members of the Cabinet.

As a parliamentarian, Mr. Lapointe has been insignificant; industry as an administrator is not his forte and his management of his department has often been subjected to severe criticism. But he is to remain in charge of it and shoulder the additional burden of responsibility for the Post Office. The only plausible explanation of this deplorable move is that the Prime Minister is temporarily baffled by the ferocious competition for the vacant post among his followers from Quebec.

He is credited with a desire to bring into the Cabinet Brigadier J. V. Allard, who, after building up a fine record as a professional soldier, is said to crave a political career, but obviously his promotion to ministerial rank without any political experience would infuriate French-Canadian Liberal members, who have for years been spending their blood and treasure in their party's wars.

In a recent speech in Winnipeg, H. E. R. Douglas Stuart, Ambassador of the United States at Ottawa, using sharper language that any of his predecessors ever ventured, served plain notice that his Government was growing impatient with lectures from Canada about the iniquity of its fiscal and grain-marketing policies.

Accusing certain Canadian newspapers and leaders of business of "misleading interpretations of the trade policy of the United States," he said that when the United States raised a tariff duty "it was a betrayal of their government's avowed position", but when a Canadian duty was increased, merely "a correction" had been made.

Dealing with the charge that special bargain counter sales of wheat by the United States were aggravating Canada's difficulties in coping with her glut of wheat, he showed that the United States in the past four years had moved to lessen this continent's surplus of wheat stocks by reducing her harvested wheat acreage by 34 per cent, whereas the Canadian reduction had only been 17 per cent. So the honors of debate on these issues at the moment lie with Mr. Stuart.

Sports

Grey Cup Day

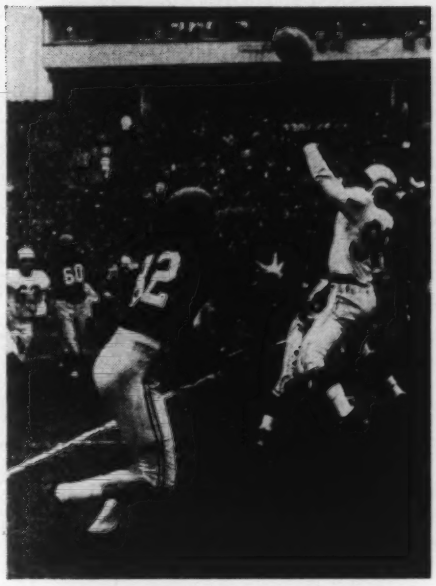
by Jim Coleman

THIS Saturday is Grey Cup Day in Vancouver and may the fates be kind to the unsuspecting residents of Canada's Evergreen Playground. Having spent this week desperately and vainly attempting to obtain football tickets for visiting relatives and business associates from Plum Coulee and Pouce Coupe, the Vancouverites will be expressing the fervent wish that next year's Grey Cup Game will be played in some other city, far, far away.

The activities of the week will add a rich new chapter to *The Grey Cup Story*, a little paper-bound volume which was published recently by Jack Sullivan, the sports editor of The Canadian Press. In the edition which is now on sale, Mr. Sullivan has dealt only with the activities on the gridiron. When Mr. Sullivan gets around to adding the social history of The Grey Cup, his volume will be bound chastely in asbestos.

Sullivan worked, off and on, for two years to collect all the material which he has compressed into 72 pages. In view of the annual Canada-wide excitement which is occasioned by the Grey Cup football game, it is surprising that he found it difficult to interest a publisher who was willing to gamble a few thousand skins on printing and distribution.

If one may quibble with Mr. Sullivan, it is only because of his suggestion that the football hysteria really didn't sweep Canada until the colorful Calgary Stampeders came East and beat the Ottawa Rough Riders at the University of Toronto Stadium in November, 1948. Since Sullivan is a Torontonian who hasn't lived in Western Canada, it is easy to understand how he received that mistaken impression.



Last year's final the best?

Actually, Western Canada was aroused emotionally by the Grey Cup Final back in 1935 when the Winnipeg Blue Bombers scored the West's first victory, beating the Hamilton Tigers in Hamilton. From that moment onward, the game loomed as Canada's greatest single sporting event in the eyes of the girls and boys on the Plains. Last year, Tony Allan presented the West's side of the story in a book entitled *Grey Cup Or Bust*.

Although, as Mr. Sullivan points out, The Cup was presented for competition in 1909, it was the challenge from the West which converted the annual championship game from a neighborhood scuffle into a national spectacle. It is noteworthy that the smallest crowd in the modern history of the football classic attended the 1940 final game when the Western teams withdrew, temporarily, from the Canadian Rugby Union after a squabble over playing-rules. Ottawa Rough Riders and Balmy Beach played a two-game series for the ersatz "Dominion Championship" and the final contest in Ottawa drew 1,700 spectators.

The following year, when Western Canada had been re-admitted to the Confederation, Winnipeg Blue Bombers and Ottawa Rough Riders—two out-of-town teams—filled every seat in the University of Toronto Stadium.

Every old sports scribe has his favorite Grey Cup Game to discuss late at night in those smoke-filled hotel rooms. Many, of course, will vote for last year's final when Jackie Parker of Edmonton picked up a Montreal fumble to run the length of the field for a touchdown which Bob Dean calmly converted for the winning point.

This correspondent's favorite was the 1941 game in which the lead changed hands so often that the customers were almost as exhausted as the players. Winnipeg won, 18-16, when George Fraser, of Ottawa, who was the best field-goal kicker in the East, inexplicably missed a set-up from the 18-yard line in the final seconds of play.

The truth is that the West has contributed almost all of the color to the Grey Cup finals, in addition to contributing the major share of the rule-changes (both good and bad) to Canadian football. The Western teams led the way in wholesale importations of American players. The Western teams were first to ease the restrictions on downfield blocking and the Western teams were first to introduce the forward-pass to Canada. It would be difficult for the modern generation of

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OFFICES ACROSS CANADA FROM COAST TO COAST

football fanatics to imagine football devoid of the forward-pass, but there may be old-timers who will agree with Dr. Harry C. Griffith, who coached the University of Toronto to the first Grey Cup championship in 1909. Dr. Griffith has remarked dourly that the pass "has made football resemble basketball on cleats".

It was ironic, too, that Western Canada, which had introduced the forward-pass several years earlier, lost the first game in which this weapon was given a national test. It was in 1931 when the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association beat Regina Roughriders, 22-0, mainly because Warren Stevens, who was Montreal's only American import, threw the ball more successfully than the Regina quarterback, Curt Schave, could heave it. Even in 1931, fisticuffing was frowned upon in football and Red Tellier, the Montreal snapback, was suspended for life when, after the game, he whomped his Regina rival, George Gilhooley, as the teams were trudging to the McGill field house.

Mr. Sullivan, as we have suggested, may find time, at a later date, to write the story of the social activities attendant on the Grey Cup finals. Because, up until now, the Grey Cup finals have been played in Eastern Canada, the heroes of such stories must be Westerners. Probably it is a natural reaction to the alleged stuffiness of the East which has caused some Westerners to act in the manner of college undergraduates on their annual football pilgrimages.

Just as a sample of the material at Mr. Sullivan's disposal, there were the two famous Western football stars who arrived, bare-footed, in a Toronto Chinese restaurant in a post-game frolic and routed the shuddering customers by the simple expedient of producing large brushes and painting the joint, from floor to ceiling, with steaming chicken-noodle soup.

In his book, Mr. Sullivan has suggested that the "Big Day" in Canadian football history was November 27, 1948, when Calgary surprised a powerful Ottawa team in Toronto. Certainly, the visiting Calgarians set a precedent for showmanship.

This correspondent always will remember one incident on that particular afternoon.

The Calgarians brought along two head-dressed chieftains from the Sarcee reservation. The boys from Sarcee had a fine time. During the game, they leaped to their feet and emitted enthusiastic war-whoops upon the slightest provocation. When the gun was fired to end the game, they gave one final exultant whoop.

Sitting back uncertainly as the crowd began to file out of the stands, they turned to a mink-coated lady behind them and asked, in obvious bewilderment: "Who won?"

Uranium in a Peaceful World

by Ernest Waengler

WHEN the discovery of our great uranium ore bodies shot some stock prices to ten, thirty and fifty times their value and established Canada as the world's potential leader in uranium production, it was still taken more or less for granted that the cold war would go on indefinitely and with it the insatiable demand for nuclear weapons. Now, with an end to the unlimited armament race a possibility, Ottawa has warned that uranium mines unable to prove an ore body and readiness to go into production by March 31, 1956, will not receive the type of premium-price Government contract that has, up to now, been the mainspring to Canadian uranium development. Where does this leave our uranium boom?

Actually, the thawing out of the cold war and Ottawa's signal of caution have caused surprisingly little disruption in stock trading. There were a few losses among the broad fringe of stocks representing highly dubious uranium claims, but the favorably situated and well financed companies pretty well held their own. Peacetime industry, at the crucial moment, is just about ready to enter the field of nuclear fission on a broad front.

A usually conservative American magazine came out with a prediction that any slowing down of military demand for fissionable material would cause civilian applications of atomic power to develop so swiftly that the uranium industry would actually benefit.

Floyd B. Odlum, President of the giant Atlas Corporation, estimated that: "The shortage of uranium will slow down peacetime power developments unless new sources are found. By 1956, the U.S. will need as much as 5 million tons of uranium ore annually, and the demand will increase rapidly after that. By 1975, the U.S. will have a generating capacity of nearly 40 million kw. (38 per cent of the current total) of electric power from nuclear fuels alone."

The total investment of the U.S. Government in atomic energy stands at well over $10 billion (the gross investment in plants alone is $6¼ billion) and it expects to spend another $4 billion by the end of 1956. It is fairly obvious that such astronomic expenditures are not meant merely to be written off when military demand slows down. In fact, the Atomic Energy Commission has spent $255 million in the past three years on the development of reactors for research and industrial uses.

These public funds, however, do not represent the only investment. Five U.S. corporations are currently spending $200 million on the construction of atomic power plants for civilian use and 18 others have already spent $8 million of their own money on nuclear research alone. More than a thousand companies in North America are already using radioactive isotopes. They are employed in thickness gauges for sheet materials, to trace the flow of oil through pipe lines, to measure friction wear, for medicine, biology, chemistry and agriculture, to mention only a few of their uses.

Uranium ore is sorted electronically at Eldorado's refinery in Port Hope, Ont.

In Canada, General Electric is constructing a nuclear plant for power-hungry Ontario Hydro. Britain has an 8½ million reactor building program under way. France is building two nuclear power plants with a capacity of 5,000 and 20,000 kw. respectively. Italy has a 10,000 kw. reactor under construction near Milan. Norway is concentrating on ship propulsion reactors and already has one in operation near Oslo. The Netherlands, Belgium and Sweden have each announced atomic power projects of their own. Switzerland is constructing a $7 million reactor, which will be ready in 1958, and meanwhile bought a small reactor from the U.S. as a demonstration item for the recent Atoms-for-Peace Conference in Geneva.

That conference, which provided an opportunity for the first frank international exchange of atomic information, showed to what an amazing degree the nations have advanced toward an economically sound basis for the large-scale application of nuclear energy to industrial power problems. It also brought to light the remarkable progress that is being made in the use of materials that are cheaper and more plentiful than conventional uranium. The British, for instance, reported on their exploration of thorium as a replacement for uranium, while the U.S., the British and the Russians are working on a process known as "controlled fusion", which aims at harnessing the principle of the hydrogen bomb for industrial uses.

It seems now conceivable, that—in future years—the dangers to our uranium industry will not come from a lessening of military requirement but rather from scientific progress which may provide the Atomic Age with new raw materials and methods.

Canada, meanwhile, has tripled her uranium output since the beginning of 1955. This remarkable achievement, however, is but a milestone in our amazing progress toward world leadership in uranium production. Present production will again be quadrupled by early 1957 when the Blind River camp hits its stride.

All this adds up to the fact that another chapter in the development of the newest and most exciting of our natural resources is about to begin. In this phase, the demand for uranium will no longer be entirely dependent on the vagaries of international tensions. Eventually uranium mining will become an industry like most others, subject to world-wide competition and dependent on ever-increasing efficiency.

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Dividend No. 273 and Bonus

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of FORTY-FIVE CENTS per share for the current quarter and a bonus of TWENTY CENTS per share for the year ending November 30, 1955 upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank have been declared payable at the bank and its branches on and after THURSDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1955, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1955.

By Order of the Board,
T. H. ATKINSON,
General Manager.
Montreal, Que., October 25, 1955.

Advertising and **publication printing**

★

Saturday Night Press
71 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO

Who's Who in Business

Advertising Without Ulcers

THE WORLD of North American advertising has been put across to the public in best-sellers like *The Hucksters* as a frenzied rat-race of table-thumping, cigar-chewing, loud-mouthed and loud-dressed executives — automatically vice-presidents and invariably suffering from ulcers as a consequence of eating nothing but sandwiches and rivals. There may be an element of truth in this picture, even in Canada. But its overall accuracy is belied by the gentleman who has recently taken over the Presidency of the Canadian Association of Advertising Agencies, in addition to his full-time job as chief executive of one of Canada's two principal advertising companies. Mr. Rechnitzer, President of the MacLaren Advertising Company, is a quiet, relaxed kind of fellow whom some advertising people call "shy" or "a bit stolid", in a slightly puzzled tone. He does not suffer from ulcers and generally harmonizes with the tranquil Utrillos that hang on the walls of his easily accessible office in downtown Toronto. He has, in fact, moved into and up the advertising world like one of the smooth-running Cadillacs which it has long been his particular pigeon to publicize in this country.

E. V. Rechnitzer

Einar V. Rechnitzer was born in 1904 at London, Ontario, and educated at Appleby College, Oakville, of which he is now a Governor (he is a strong believer in boarding schools and an opponent of co-education). His Danish-born father died early and he was brought up by his stepfather, the Hon. Charles S. Hyman, Minister of Public Works in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government, from whom he acquired firm Liberal convictions. Some rather desultory medical studies at the University of Western Ontario were cut short by an early interest in newspaper work and after a spell as general reporter on the old London *Advertiser*, he landed a job on the foreign news desk of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and subsequently on the Toronto *Star* as correspondent in the Legislature.

In 1930, realizing that there was not much money to be made in journalism, he applied to J. A. MacLaren for a job with his advertising agency and was taken on as a publicity man — the term Public Relations having not yet become fashionable. From modest beginnings, the company rapidly expanded into the second largest of its kind in Canada, and "Rex" rose with corresponding velocity. For a number of years he was Vice-president in charge of the General Motors account, which still constitutes one of the mainstays of this $19 million business. It was a connection which pretty well ensured his accession to the Presidency of the firm—of which he is also a considerable shareholder — on the death of Mr. MacLaren earlier this year. But he has not confined his professional interests to the automotive industry — indeed, he has little technical knowledge of it. "I have to send for a garage mechanic right away if my car breaks down," he admits. And having entered the advertising business with little or no specialized training, he has relied for success on his capacity to master the elements and implications of each different "line". The company operates branches across Canada and in Britain. It endeavors to sell the public on the advantages of things as diverse as Heinz canned foods and a career in the Navy. Each province, he finds, has its characteristic tastes and special consumer-problems.

He hopes the universities will do more to offer professional courses—though he himself does not seem to have suffered from the lack of such. However, he is a realist. "Advertising will always be full of prima donnas," he admits, a little ruefully. "The good copywriter is born, not made." The capacity to be patient with temperament is one of his virtues, together with an appreciation of the importance of thorough market research.

Mr. Rechnitzer was a notable athlete as a young man and won an international lawn tennis championship. But today he disports himself in a motor-boat on Lake Simcoe, where he and his wife, the former Patricia Northey, live with their three children when they are not in Toronto.

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via luxurious

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What a wonderful idea! Christmas in Britain or Europe . . . either with the home folk or amidst the gay festivities of Old World capitals . . . a never-to-be-forgotten holiday.

And what wonderful luck! New TCA Trans-Atlantic Family Fares combine with low Off-Season Fares to give you rock-bottom reductions on finest, fastest trans-Atlantic travel. You're there overnight – plenty of time to visit during the school vacation.

Free TCA stopovers let you see the most places on one ticket! Switch routes coming back . . . see Scotland en route to London and Ireland returning. See 8 old-world cities on a trip to and from Rome. (TCA books you in Canada to any place in the world.)

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The Newsprint Companies

The pulp and paper industry, and in particular newsprint, has become increasingly important to the Canadian economy.

Some of the industry's aspects, including a review of the principal newsprint producers, form a subject of discussion in our November Monthly Bulletin.

We think you will find this Bulletin of interest. Write or telephone for a complimentary copy.

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International Nickel

What are the prospects for higher dividends from International Nickel?—C.F., Moncton, NB.

Excellent. As a matter of fact, International Nickel has just announced a fat year end dividend payment, which caught even the experts unaware. The company declared a regular quarterly payment of 65 cents, plus an extra of $1.35, bringing total payments this year to a record $3.75 a share, compared with $2.90 in 1954.

"Insiders" had expected a $1 extra, but Inco earnings have been ballooning in line with considerably higher copper prices. Inco is the world's largest producer of nickel and ranks fifth among copper producers.

To the half-way mark of 1955, earnings were up in the $45 million bracket, compared with $65 million for the full 1954 year. The company is well on the way to chalking up record earnings and it appears that the final half earnings may surpass the rate for the first six months.

International Nickel is one of the Canadian companies which are so enviously eyed by foreign investors. It has long been a favorite of American and European capital and the major market for the stock is New York. This U.S. and overseas emphasis makes it prone to the often sharp swings in investor sentiment throughout the world.

It means that if the New York market drops sharply, Inco drops sharply, even if the Toronto Stock Exchange holds up.

The current dividend rate indicates a return of 4.7 per cent on the stock at the recent price of about $80 a share. International Nickel common has sold as high as $86.25 and as low as $55.

But, even if the experts might feel that the $86 price largely takes into account higher earnings, the shares still are a good hold in any investment portfolio.

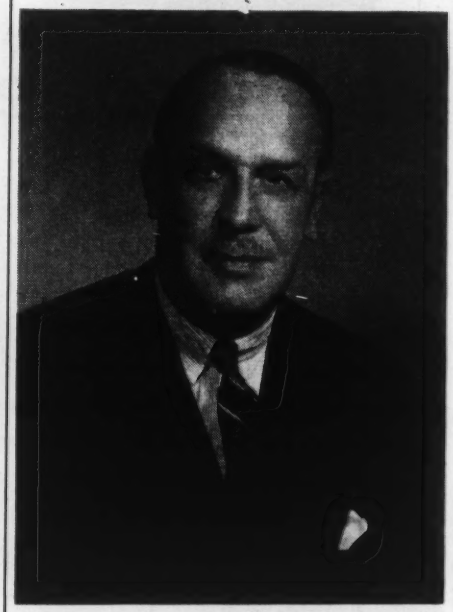
National Grocers

I notice that National Grocers is under new ownership. Do you think the new interests might increase dividend payments?—E. J., Sherbrooke, Que.

New interests are behind a major drive by National Grocers in the efforts to boost business. Recently, control was obtained by unidentified interests who bought some 225,000 of 295,852 common shares outstanding.

Serving some 18,000 retail grocers in Ontario, National Grocers is a major factor in the food business and stands to gain from any growth in population. It has entered the "big league" of chain

Royal Bank Vice-President



Appointment of **M. M. WALTER** as a Director of **The Royal Bank of Canada** and his election as a Vice-President is announced today. In his new capacity Mr. Walter will continue active in the day-to-day affairs of the bank, assuming more general responsibilities. Mr. Walter began his career as a junior in Oshawa in 1912 and rose through the ranks to the post of Assistant General Manager, which he has held since 1944. He will assume his new duties on December 6th. *

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

COMMON SHARES

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of twelve and one-half cents (12½c.) per share on the outstanding Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable December 15, 1955 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on November 15, 1955.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, November 2, 1955.

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share, Canadian Funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable December 15th to Shareholders of record November 18th, 1955.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. WINDELER,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario.
November 10th, 1955.

store merchandising through promotion of Super-Save stores.

Three such major outlets have been opened this year and the Red & White chain has been developed from 75 outlets to 375. Sales have been growing with the aggressive policies instituted by the management.

As well as increasing emphasis on retail outlets, National Grocers has a manufacturing plant preparing and distributing many grocery products. Altogether it operates 32 wholesale jobbing branches and warehouses and 225 delivery trucks.

With its extensive facilities in the concentrated Ontario market and its efforts to aim more directly at the consumer rather than at the retailer, National Grocers is becoming a more potent organization. However, its market area is probably the most competitive in Canada in food selling.

Dividends on the common stock at the rate of 60 cents a year give an indicated return of 2.9 per cent on the shares, which currently trade at about $21. This price is near the high of $22, and is up considerably from the low of $11 for this year. Earnings in the year ended April 2, 1955, increased from $490,785 to $571,377.

The present price of the shares contrasts with the $17.75 offered in mid-year by the new owners to shareholders. Undoubtedly the $21 level reflects a relative scarcity of stock floating in the market.

With the low yield of 2.9 per cent and the obvious indications that the company is settling down for a long expansion battle, it is doubtful if shareholders could expect higher dividends.

Powell River

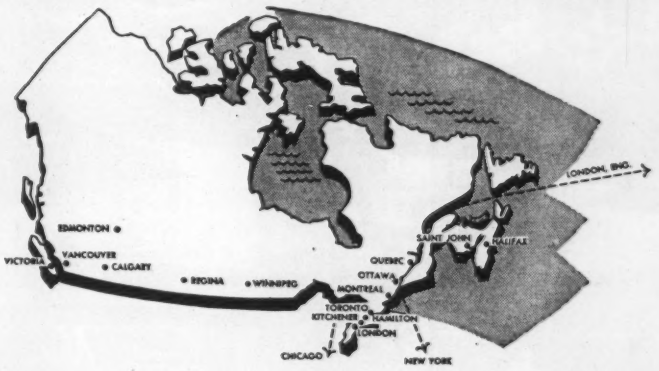
Pulp and paper companies have shown considerable increase in the value of their shares. In view of what seem to be high prices, do you think they are still attractive. As a resident of the west coast, I wonder what you think of Powell River? —L.D., Victoria.

POWELL River is the largest producer of newsprint on Canada's west coast. It is at present increasing capacity to about 460,000 tons a year from 370,000 tons. This $20 million expansion should be completed by the end of next year.

The investment spotlight has recently turned sharply on companies like Powell River. Newsprint price increases ranging from $3 to $5 by leading Canadian producers have aroused a storm of criticism from the United States, but when the dust settles the higher prices will probably stick.

Powell River raised its price recently by $4 to $4.50 a ton. All signs indicate that Powell and the other newsprint producers won't have any trouble selling at the higher price levels.

Demand for newsprint has outrun supply, say industry spokesmen. Despite at-



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tacks by U.S. and Canadian publishers against increased prices, the industry notes that the publishers have not been averse to paying anywhere up to $50 a ton extra for newsprint from a "grey" market which has developed.

Newspapers are enjoying growing advertising revenue and every reader of a paper is aware of their growing size. Even if advertising rates are increased (as is anticipated), there is no indication of a drop in newsprint use.

Currently, the bulk of Canadian newsprint is sold in the U.S. But the United Kingdom should shortly offer another growing market to Canadian mills. Newsprint rationing is being removed in the UK and there will undoubtedly be a surge of demand.

The result of booming business in newsprint has been increased dividends for shareholders. Powell River recently announced a year-end dividend of 65 cents, which brought total payments to $1.80 for 1955. This compares with $1.60 which the company paid out last year.

At this dividend rate, the stock yields about 3.2 per cent on the basis of a recent market price of $56. Powell River common sold at a high of about $58.50 and a low of $40 this year.

In view of the anticipated growth in earnings as a result of increased capacity and higher newsprint prices along with indications of further growth in demand, Powell River and other newsprint shares look fairly attractive for the investor who is not too concerned with income and can wait for better returns and possibly higher values on his holdings.

In Brief

I purchased 1,000 shares of Heath Gold Mines at 21 cents in 1953. Any prospects? —S. M., Cornwall, Ont.

Very remote, but while there's life there's hope.

I have held New Continental at $1.50 since November, 1952. Now it is 40-55 cents. What should I do?—L. F., Calgary.

Stop listening to tips.

I bought Hi-Tower Drilling (McIvor Drilling) at $11.50 a share in 1951. As the stock is about half that price now, should I take my loss or wait for a chance of a better price?—S. D., Toronto.

You bought it on the crest of a wave of enthusiasm for western oils. The industry is entering a period of consolidation and the outlook is bright for established units, either in development or contract drilling.

Have escrowed mining stocks any market value?—K.A., London, Ont.

Depending on how close they are to being released, escrowed stocks might bring from 20 to 99 per cent of the value of free stock.

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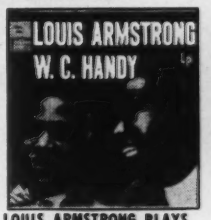

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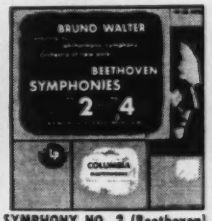

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SYMPHONY NO. 4 (Beethoven)
Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York, Bruno Walter, conducting
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CARIBBEAN CRUISE
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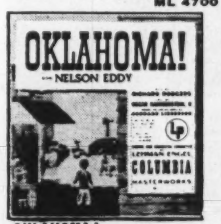
CL 572



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(Mozart)
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Senator from The Island

by Fern Rahmel

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND'S newest senator, Florence Elsie Inman, who was appointed to the Upper House last July, keeps an Inn at Montague, a town of some 1,200 people at the eastern end of the island. She is, in fact, the vice-president of the Innkeepers' Association of PEI, the only woman in Canada to hold such a position.

What the inn, Poole House, lacks in architectural pretensions it makes up in antiquity. It was originally a stage-coach inn of the early 1800s. Successive owners have added to and modernized the original structure, so that it is now, to quote Mrs. Inman, "A funny old place". It is built on two levels. The entrance from the street opens into a small vestibule with a stairway to the hotel above. The two rooms at street level were the old Tavern. A stairway at either end gives access to the sunroom, a cheerful, homey room, in which Senator Inman's interest in plants and flowers is evident. On the second floor are the lounge, office, dining-room and kitchen. All the rooms have interesting old pieces of furniture.

The new senator is an "Islander" through and through. Born 64 years ago at West River, Queen's County, she lived on her grandfather's farm as a small child and remembers the days when there were 43 people living and working there. "One grandfather was the farmer, or really an exporter of produce; the other grandfather was a ship-builder whose ships carried the produce from our own wharf at the bottom of the fields." Later the family moved to Charlottetown.

Life in the island's capital in those days had a strongly political flavor. Every child was aware that Charlottetown was the "cradle of Confederation" and in the small provincial Chamber, where Islanders were in the habit of dropping in, debate had the intimacy of an argument in the front parlor. Politicians were not remote from their constituents; they talked

The Honorable F. Elsie Inman, Senator from Montague, PEI, works at her desk in Poole House, a 100-year-old inn, and reads to her grandchildren.

politics as they measured out the yard goods or drew up a deed.

Elsie Inman, married at 18 to a young Charlottetown lawyer with political aspirations, found herself included more and more in the living-room discussions. "I learned a good deal of the intricacies of politics that way," she recalls, "and I learned more as I helped my husband in his campaigns." He was at one time Attorney-General of the province and acting-premier for several months.

"In the early days, women's franchise was limited and I canvassed the Island urging women who had the right to vote to do so for fear that, if they did not, the privilege would be withdrawn. I also went before the Island Government, accompanied by Mrs. Cecil Stewart, to ask that all women be given the vote." Once this was obtained she redoubled her political activities and remained very active until 1927, when her husband was appointed to the Bench. After Judge Inman's death in 1937 she renewed her political work.

This has been largely concerned with organizing Liberal Women's Clubs throughout the island. She is proud of the fact that the club at Charlottetown (the only one she did not organize), is the second oldest in Canada, losing out in seniority by only a few hours to the one in Halifax. She has canvassed through 12 elections and once hoped to get the nomination herself. "I think I might have been elected," she says.

She has four sons and eight grandchildren: Commander W. R. Inman, who lives in Ottawa; Dr. George, who practises medicine at Montague and whose children delight to help grandmother at Poole House; Lt. Comm. W. N. Inman, who is stationed at St. John's, Nfld.; and Major R. V. Inman, who is on the joint staff at Washington.

Senator Inman is also much interested in the work of the IODE and the Red Cross and is one of those responsible for the setting up of the Blood Donor Clinic at Summerside.

Politics in PEI being as hotly partisan as ever, reaction to her appointment, was, to put it mildly, mixed. There is even a certain element of resentment that a woman should have been made a senator. This is balanced by those who feel that she worked for it, deserved it and will do a good job. She herself thinks that senators are required by the nature of their appointment to be independent in their thinking, ready to decide an issue on its merits rather than on the party line. And in her case this is perhaps not quite as platitudinous as it sounds. There is too much shrewdness in the odd eyes, too much grace in the erect carriage, and too much humor to leaven the parochialism of the Islander for Senator Inman ever to be just another Party stalwart elevated to the quiescence of the Red Chamber.

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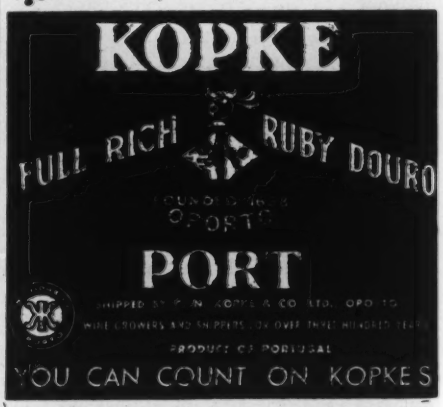

✻ Pronounce it "*cop-key*"

The Public Prints

Ottawa Journal: In the National Revenue Department's publication "Taxation Statistics 1955" the average incomes of various occupations is given. Thus the 1,900 Canadian entertainers have an average income of $4,254. In the tabulation, between entertainers and farmers, comes the surprising occupation of "Deceased".

The 7,360 dead, we are informed, had an average income of $4,183 and thus were better off than the farmers who averaged only $3,869. And of course it would be far better (financially) to be dead than to be a nurse, for at the bottom of the list it is reported that the 3,720 nurses averaged only $1,883.

Vancouver Province: Anybody who thinks the government has taken all the absurdity out of the liquor law should read about the aridity of a CPR diner which was stuck at a washout in the wilds of the Coquihalla. The diner is licensed to serve passengers alcoholic drinks while "transporting" people from one place to another. Stuck at a washout isn't "transporting" so the bar stayed closed.

Canadian Grain Commentary: The clearest fact in the North American grain situation is the huge primary supply of all grains in the main producing areas. This is the basic condition, but in both Canada and the United States the movement out of farmers' hands into market channels is arrested by various Governmental measures. These policies strengthen prices, limit demand and thus further reduce the movement into consumption.

Comparing the two countries, it is apparent that the United States has placed more emphasis on surplus disposal abroad while, in our own country, the emphasis is on price maintenance.

Montreal Gazette: There is a possibility that the next Federal budget may contain a certain amount of tax relief. It will be the budget of a finance minister who is convinced that high taxes are not the best way to obtain high revenues but that incentives for economic expansion are a finance minister's best allies.

It is still, of course, far too early to know what the situation will be when the next budget is drawn up. But at this stage another tax cut is at least a possibility.

Edmonton Journal: "I sometimes begin to wonder," a British judge complained the other day, "if there are any men and women left in this country." He was referring to the habit of witnesses in his court describing everybody as a "gentleman" or a "lady" instead of plain "man" or "woman". This custom, as widespread in Canada as in Britain, is an example of how words . . . sometimes lose all precise significance.

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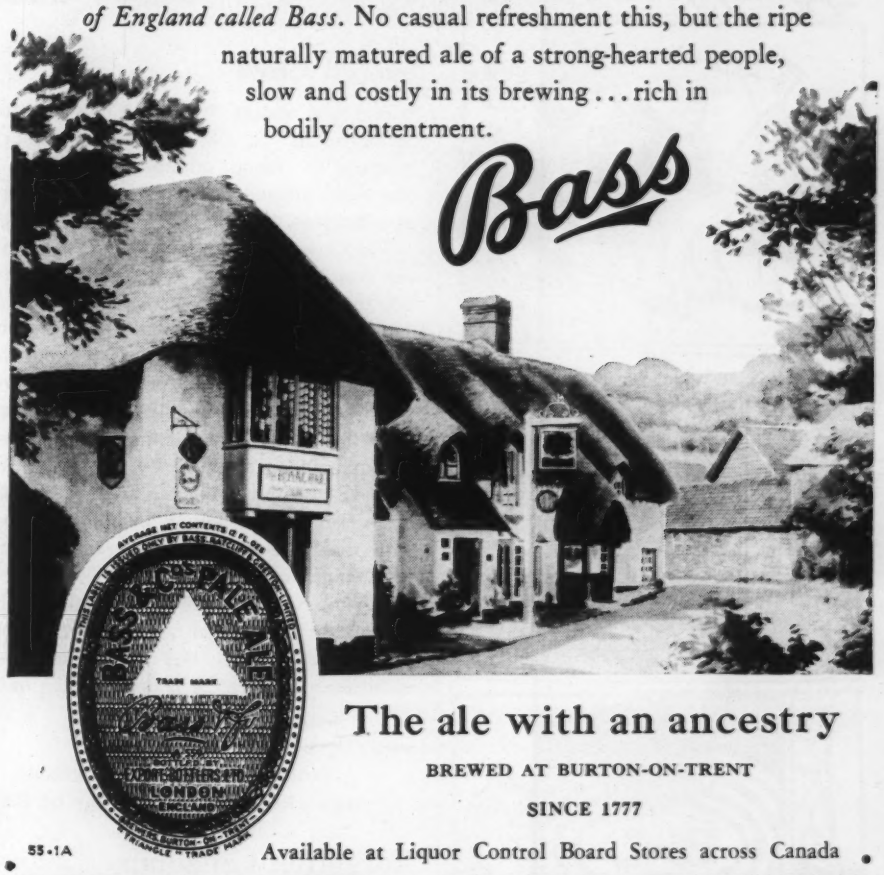

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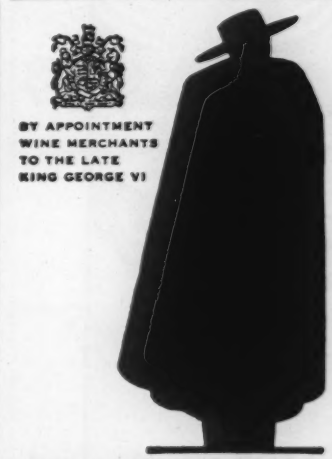

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Letters

Sacred Cows

I find the article "Sacred Cows in our Schoolrooms" . . . to be an extraordinary mixture of sound common-sense and a complete misunderstanding of the nature of education . . .

People are not equal and, while everyone can do practical or useful subjects, not everyone can do the academic ones. This is not a wilful violation of democracy, it is a simple fact. It should, of course, be a matter of profound concern to all right-thinking people that many who have the ability lack the financial backing to pursue their studies. By all means let us have vocational courses in the secondary schools but do not let us confuse them with the basic academic courses essential to a sound education . . .

It is inevitable, and increasingly so in a complex society such as ours, that many posts in teaching, in the civil service, and in business require the training which only a university education can give . . .

VANCOUVER F. A. PEAKE,
Professor of Pastoral Theology,
Anglican Theological College of B.C.

Forgotten Canadians

. . . I gather that the Canadians are doing a first-class job in NATO. They are certainly drawing first-class pay . . . It seems to me that there is too much talk of "forgotten Canadians" etc. Let us be thankful that they are doing a good job now. There were precious few of them in Germany from 1945 to 1949, and at least they are not making news by tearing Aldershot apart in their efforts to get home. It is not enough that a few volunteers should be charged with the military reputation of this great country. Until we have compulsory service . . . we shall *not* command the respect of the free world . . .

SAINT JOHN DOUGLAS A. ADAMS

Hell and the Russians

The reported remark of Air Commodore Carpenter . . . that "Our position is to make the Russians know we can knock hell out of them!" You comment, "not diplomatic, perhaps . . ." Would you also add "nor Christian"?

There are some questions that persist in probing my mind, if not my conscience. Here they are: What is this hell to be knocked out of the Russians? Is it a liquid or a solid? If it is neither, then what? Is it the same hell that we were knocking out of the Germans and Italians a decade ago? What puzzles me is that in those days our men were told to give them hell, not to knock it out of them. Or, is it related to or a part of the hell that young married War II Veterans are experiencing to provide food and homes for their families in these days of strike? . . .

TORONTO H. SULLIVAN COBB, BA, BD.

Editor's note: Since clergymen have a much more extensive knowledge of hell than a layman, we conclude that Mr. Cobb's questions are rhetorical. Our only suggestion is that anyone willing to start a war must have a lot of hell in him, and until this is knocked out of him there's hell to pay for everyone.

Anecdote

Your London Letter ends with an anecdote in which the Duke of Edinburgh replied, "Which have you the most of" to a question by a waitress as to what brand of tea he preferred. The comment of the author that this small story is endearing is mystifying. A possible explanation of the mystery is that the duke ends his sentences with a preposition just like the rest of us of more common clay . . .

OTTAWA L. C. PRITTIE

INDEX

	PAGE
BOOK SUPPLEMENT	11
BUSINESS	43
COVER STORY	24
FILMS	30
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	34
OTTAWA LETTER	39
SPORTS	41
WOMEN	51

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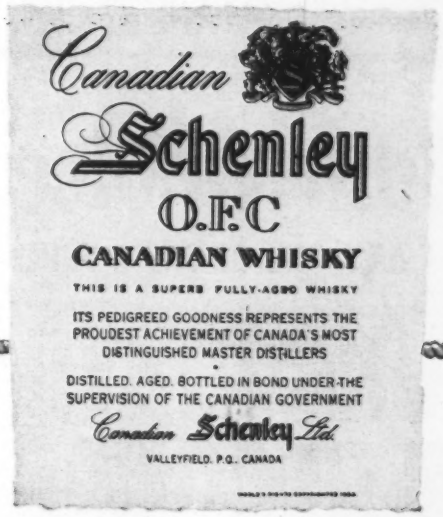
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